The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,254 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1888.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.

BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE *VIA* THE CANAL.

NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles *en route*. On the Marseilles Week the mails will be transferred at Port Said to another Steamer leaving for Brindisi, and Passengers preferring that route can transfer to that Steamer also.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
M. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th Mar.
** SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Welchell	16th "
B. L. BENGAL	4500	800	W. S. Andrews	23rd "
M. L. PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	30th "
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
M. L. MASILLA	4998	1000	S. D. Shallard	13th "
B. L. GANGES	4191	800	E. Stewart	20th "
M. L. SUTLEJ	4194	800	W. D. Worcester	27th "
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	800	W. A. Wheler	4th May.
* SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Welchell	11th "
B. L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	18th "
				Tuesday
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd May
B. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	29th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Welchell	5th June
B.L.KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	A. W. Adamson	12th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked M. L. to Marseilles and London.

The direct Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

* Passengers by this vessel change at Aden to steamer for Brindisi and London.

** Extra, With cargo and passengers for Aden only.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Car.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *viâ* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) the following dates :—March 24th, April 7th, and 21st.

And fortnightly thereafter.

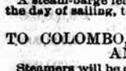
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Feb. 26, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, Rs. 350.

First and Second, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April	29th May.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th April	10th June.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th May	1st July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
BORMIDA	—	31st Mar. 1888.
HISAGNO	—	21st April 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 17, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
TITANIA	M. Garofolich	4,300	600	7th April.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th May.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3500	550	7th June.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

PANDORA ..... A. Trobitz ..... 25th March.
MEDUSA ..... A. Sbutega ..... 1st April.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	15th March.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. EDEN HALL	T. H. S. Millard	3613	400	15th Mar.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. KIRBY HALL	G. Pearse	2700	300	12th Apr.
S.S. ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3568	400	30th "
S.S. WORSLEY HALL	J. Verrill	3132	400	15th May

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

S.S. MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	5103	400	27th Mar.
S.S. WERNETH HALL	A. B. McDougall	5303	500	15th May
S.S. RUFFORD HALL	W. J. Moffat	4090	550	30th "

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The last named steamer has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements including the electric light throughout saloon and cabins.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, March 6, 1888.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 16th March, 1888, at noon, calling at Veraval, Maugrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 19th March (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 15th March, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,495 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 19th March, at 5 p. m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 20th March, at 5 p.m.

S.S. Huzara 2078 " .....on or about 11th April.
S.S. Kerbela 1978 " .....on or about 9th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th March, 1888. Agents.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	Sailing date on or about
"CLAN SINCLAIR"	3,000	J. R. Kewley	13th Mar. 1888.
CLAN MACKENZIE	3000	S. Beer	20th " "
"CLAN GRAHAM"	3,000	C. Alexanderson	22nd Apl. "

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers. The Saloon and cabins are all on the Upper Deck.

Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be booked through to London (overland from Marseilles) by these steamers.

For particulars as to Cabins Plans, passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	17th March
ASIA	J. Harris	3330	480	4th April
BELGRAVIA	G. Boothby	5090	560	19th "
HISPANIA	W. Marr	3380	480	5th May
PERSIA	R. Hutchinson	3317	480	19th "
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	31st "
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	16th June

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, February 21, 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *viâ* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by s.s. "INISHOWEN HEAD" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from London, and Antwerp, and that she is DISCHARGING in Prince's Dock. They are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to remove their cargo without delay.

All damaged goods must be surveyed by the steamer's Surveyor, Captain Dixon, before removal from the Dock premises, and prior to the vessel leaving port.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th March, 1888.

N. LAZARUS' INTERCHANGEABLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

Are the finest in the world, and a HUNDRED TIMES BETTER THAN PEBBLES.

This is the opinion of Thousands who have tried both.

The Frames are made of Gold, Silver and Steel, in graduated sizes and with bridges of different heights, so that a Perfect Fitting Frame, with the Lenses in their Proper position, can be guaranteed in any case. The Lenses are INTERCHANGEABLE with the Frames, so that EACH EYE can be suited without difficulty.

Agents wanted Everywhere.

Terms on application to

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
By appointment to H. E. Lord Dufferin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
CALCUTTA ;
OR OF HIS REPRESENTATIVES ON TOUR.

A FEW SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

ALL IN EXCELLENT ORDER,

AT

From Rs. 250 to Rs. 550 each,

RE OFFERED FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOFORTE DEPOT.

No. 1, ASH LANE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, & POONA,
43, Esplanade Road. 1, East Street.

NEW YEAR PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS OF THE SEASON,
UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS,
AT THE DEPOT OF FRAMJEE NOWROJEE
SUPPLIER TO THE P. & O. COMPANY,
BOMBAY CLUB, ADMIRALTY & MESSES,
NO. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

MANUFACTORY AT GIRGAUM.

Prize Medal
FOR
INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES, 1873.

Prize Medals Awarded at the London Exhibition of 1873, at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, at the Melbourne Jubilee Exhibition of 1884-85, at the Antwerp Exhibition,

and at the London Exhibition of 1886.

Honorable Mention at the Vienna Exhibition.
Diploma Awarded at the Melbourne Exhibition.
Diploma and Medal awarded at the Exposition Universelle D'Anvres, 1885 ;
also Honourably Mentioned at the same Exhibition.
Established in 1845.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Up-country Orders will be promptly Executed. Cases of Rs. 50 and upwards will be sent free of Packing and Freight.

NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME
FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, No. 9, Forbes Street.

AERATED WATERS AND NON-INTOXICATING BEVERAGES.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., have the pleasure to inform their numerous Patrons that their Soda Water Godowns are completely fitted with NEW MACHINERY AND APPARATUS OF THE MOST MODERN AND APPROVED KIND ; and they are in a position to supply their Constituents with Ærated Waters of very superior quality, produced by the best and newest methods.

The product of absolutely pure Ærated Waters, brisk, invigorating and highly charged with gas, claim their special attention ; the Factory is kept entirely to itself with separate staff and superintendence, the whole being under the charge of an experienced English Chemist.

To produce wholesome Ærated Beverages it is absolutely necessary to have pure water to work with, therefore special care is taken in the filtration and purification of the water used in the operation, it being subjected daily to chemical tests to verify its perfect freedom from contamination.

AS THE BRISKNESS OF AERATED WATERS is dependent upon the amount of Carbonic Acid Gas contained in them in solution, it is advantageous, especially in hot climates, to cool down the water as far as practicable before opening the bottles, otherwise the moment the cork is withdrawn the larger portion of the fixed gas leaves the water with a report, the loudness of which is proportioned to the heat of the fluid, Carbonic Acid Gas being much more soluble in cold than in warm water. The escape of the gas leaves the water weak and vapid compared with its pungent condition, if first cooled ; and such is a source of dissatisfaction amongst consumers, who ordinarily, but erroneously, attribute it to insufficient aeration of the water.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine, presented in an agreeable form.

	Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
Soda Water	0 12	Raspberryade	1 0
Tonic Water (the original)	1 0	Ærated Water	0 12
Seltzer Water, introduced by T. and Co.	1 0	Potash Water	0 12
Lemonade	1 0	Lithia Water	1 8
Gingerade	1 6	Vichy Water	1 4
Ginger Ale	1 8	Citrate of Potash Water	1 8
Ozo	2 0		

N.B.—Orders for 2 dozen and upwards delivered free to any part of Bombay.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

CHEMISTS, &C.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LADIES SPECIAL FACILITIES PROCEEDING TO EUROPE.

FOR obtaining entire TRAVELLING OUTFITS reliable in FASHION, FIT, and QUALITY, and MODERATE in PRICE, equalling in all respects those supplied by the best WEST-END HOUSES.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.,

DRESSMAKERS, MILLINERS, LADIES AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY. EAST STREET, POONA.

APPROACH OF THE HOT WEATHER.

CLARETS.

FRENCH WINES.

THESE WINES are imported direct by us from the noted Firms of Bermond, Jeune and Fils Anne and Charles Silliman of Bordeaux, and can be well recommended as First Class Wines :—

		Doz. Pts. Rs. a.	Doz. Qts. Rs. a.
MEDOC, a Superior Breakfast Claret	...	6 0	10 12
MONTFERRAND	...	...	12 8
SOUTH COAST Table Wine	...	9 0	14 0
BORDEAUX, Bermond's *	...	10 8	16 8
BORDEAUX " **	...	11 0	18 8
BORDEAUX " *** High Class Dinner Wine	...	12 0	19 8
BORDEAUX " **** Special Dinner Wine	...	13 8	22 8

We ask Consumers to try these Wines, feeling sure they will be perfectly satisfied with their quality. The Medoc at Rs. 10-12 per dozen is worth Rs. 18.

COOPER, MADON CO., LD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

LIPP'S PIANOS

SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & CO., Ld., have received a large and choice assortment of REAL JAPANESE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS in the newest and most elegant designs, and are enabled to offer them at specially low rates, being the Sole Agents in the Presidency. All the Handkerchiefs have Hem-stitched borders, and the colours are guaranteed fast, Printed Instructions for Washing being issued with every purchase :—

No. 1.—14 inches Square, White Ground, pretty mixed fancy border. Re. 1-2, each.
No. 2.—14 inches Square, White Ground, neat mixed fancy coloured border. Re. 1-2, each.
No. 3.—20 inches Square, White Ground, miniature check pattern border in red, blue and black. Re. 1-4, each.
No. 4.—20 inches Square, Drab Ground, with navy border, and plain grey with self-coloured border, Each, Re. 1-6.
No. 5.—20 inches Square, White Ground, very neat and pretty Ring pattern border in assorted colours. Each, Re. 1-8.
No. 6.—20 inches Square, White Ground, stylish fancy borders. Each, Re. 1-8
No. 7—20 inches Square, White Ground, tasteful mixed border in a variety of colours. Each, Re. 1-8.
No. 8.—20 inches Square, White Ground, fashionable Small pattern mixed colour border. Each, Re. 1-8.
No. 9.—20 inches Square, White Ground, stripe and diamond pattern border. Choice assortment. Each, Re. 1-8.
No. 10.—20 inches Square, White Ground, elegant key pattern border in many colours. Each, Re. 1-8.
No. 11—20 inches Square, White Ground, rich plain colour borders, light and dark cardinal, navy and pale blue. Each, Re. 1-12.
No. 12.—20 inches Square, White Ground, with pretty and neat hand-worked border pattern, in cardinal and pale blue. Each, Rs. 2-4.

WHITE GLOVES AND TIES,
DRESS SOCKS AND SHIRTS,
SILK MUFFLERS,
&c., &c., &c.

Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
HOSIERS, HATTERS, AND GLOVERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ICE BOXES.

ICE CHESTS OR REFRIGERATORS.

PORTABLE ICE HOUSES.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., have just received another consignment of the above, specially made to order for India, with double zinc linings, &c.

Speaking of the Ice Houses, a gentleman says :—"I can enjoy my Meat and Game as I can now keep them until tender."

Another says :—"I expect it will repay me its cost in the saving of Food during the hot weather."

ICE BOXES suitable for Travelling, District, or Camp use.

No. 1.—Ice Box, Deal, grained Oak, Double Compartment, Zinc lined, with Strap and Buckle, suitable for Travellers.
Size 11 by 8½ by 8, Rs. 13, each.
No. 2.—Ditto ditto fitted with Waste Tap
Size 16 by 12 by 11, Rs. 22-8, each.
No. 3.—Ditto ditto ditto,
Size 17 by 14 by 13, Rs. 27, each.

Larger size Ice Boxes or Refrigerators, suitable for large Households, Clubs, Messes, Hotels, &c.

Of immense value in preserving Meats, Game, Fish, Butter, Milk, Fruit, &c., keeping them good, odourless, and wholesome for days.

Made of Dealwood grained Oak and varnished, Fitted with sliding Zinc Shelves, Front Ventilator, Waste Pipe, &c. Opens at the top with double Lids.

No. 4.—Refrigerator. Size 18 by 16 by 25, Rs. 42.
No. 6.— Ditto. Size 27 by 21 by 29, Rs. 76.
No. 7.— Ditto. Size 33 by 22½ by 31, Rs. 90.

American Ice Houses suitable for Messes, Clubs, Hotels, &c. Fitted with four moveable Shelves, Meat Hooks, Ice Chamber, and Cistern for either Water or Milk, fitted with Tap. Well ventilated, Waste Water Pipe, &c., &c.

No. 9.—Size 36 by 43 by 25, Rs. 240.
No. 10.—Size 40 by 49 by 28, Rs. 300.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STATIONERY ITEMS.

	Rs. a.
Date Cases, gilt leather, for Drawing-room, Table or Wall ..... Each Rs. 2 and	3 0
Nickel Date Case, horse-shoe patterns	1 8
Pen cleaners, a novelty, black stand, Re. 1-4 ; Nickel stand	2 4
Paragon Copying Cases, very portable ... Each	7 8
Patent Copying Book Reservoir Dampers... "	2 8
Porcelain Slates from as 12 to	2 8

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WHEN PURCHASING A WATCH

IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

1.—That you obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.

2.—That you obtain the best value for your money.

3.—That you deal with a house whose name is sufficient guarantee for strictly fair dealings.

MARCKS & COMPANY. Ld.

SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES THEY KEEP ON HAND.

	Rs.
Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	35
Their "Popular" Keyless Watch	14
Their Silver Keyless Lever Watch	50
Their highest "Perfect" Gold Watch	240

Maximum Variation one minute per Month

Their reliable Chrograph Watch	85
Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front...	90
Do. do. Hunting case	120
Do. do. Half-Hunting case	125

REPAIRS OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED BY SPECIALISTS.

BOMBAY. 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA. 1, East Street, Opposite the Napier Hotel.

DRESS PUMPS DRESS OXFORD SHOES TENNIS SHOES.

OUR SEASON'S SHIPMENTS now to hand in the above. These Goods are of very superior finish and quality, and in Tennis and Athletic Shoes we have the very latest and approved makes, especially manufactured to withstand the effects of this Climate, viz. Soles never come off).

Dress Pumps lined with Rich Satin, West End Shapes	... Rs. 12 8
Dress Oxford Shoes. Superior finish	... " 14 0
The "Champion" Tennis Shoes, very Durable, Compressed Felt Soles, very Light	Ladies'... " 9 8
Do. do. do. Gent.'s	from... " 11 8
The "Dermatine" (by letters patent) Tennis Shoes, in Black, Navy Blue, White Canvas and Buck Skin Uppers, Ladies' and Gent.'s	from... " 7 0
Brown Calf Tennis Shoes, pure Rubber Soles	... " 14 8

ANY OF THE ABOVE MADE TO MEASURE.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED. REGISTER KEPT OF ALL MEASURES.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOOT MAKERS, SADDLERS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots, best quality			Rs. 140, plain quality Rs. 100.
500 " Express, 6	Do.	do.	do. Rs. 110.
500 " "	Single Shot, Winchesters		Rs. 65
Cartridges per 100 for 450 Rifles	Rs. 11	Reloading Tools, Per Set for 450 Rifles	Rs. 17
" " 100 " 500 "	" 13	" " " 500 "	" 22

Apply to

KING KING & CO., BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Sanitary arrangements have had special attention, and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bed-room has a BATH-ROOM, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly STEAM POWER.

Tram spass the door to all parts of the city.

P. VUCCINO,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY

from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

MEADOW STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CITY LINE.
BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.
S.S. CITY OF CANTERBURY SAILING 3RD APRIL.

THIS favourite passenger steamer of 3,212 tons, Captain A. B. Gray, will sail punctually as above. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess, and has two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs, and every com fort for first-class passengers.
For rates of passage, &c., apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

THE CITY LINE s.s. CITY of "CANTERBURY" has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES of cargo are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.
Matches, oil, acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.
Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 12th March, 1888.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very desirable BUNGALOW at Breach Candy, just papered and painted throughout. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

THE BELLARY PRESS COMPANY, Ld.
NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 2, in Dalal Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 20th March, 1888, at 3 p. m., to transact the business mentioned in the printed notice,
By order of the Board of Directors,
TOOLJARAM NAVULRAM, Secretary.
Bombay, 12th March, 1888.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.
In the matter of the Petition of OOMER ABA KHATRI, who lately carried on business as a Dyer under his own name and now unemployed, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to this Honorable Court, on WEDNESDAY, the fourth day of April next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, by the Insolvent abovenamed for leave to withdraw the Petition filed by him in this Honorable Court, on the twelfth day of January last, praying for the benefit of the Act passed for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in India, and all other proceedings had thereon.
Any Creditor wishing to oppose the said application must appear before this Honorable Court, on WEDNESDAY, the said fourth day of April, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, either in person or by Counsel to oppose the same.—Dated this 7th day of March, 1888.
C. W. L. JACKSON, Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 12th day of March, 1888.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
TENDERS are invited for the following services for the official year 1888-89.
I. Ordinary and Petty Repairs to all the Military and Civil Buildings and Works in charge of the Executive Engineer, Military Works in Bombay, Hog Island, and Elephanta.
II. Supply of and Repairs to Barrack Furniture.
III. Supply of Petty Stores, &c.
2. Bills of quantities, specifications, conditions of contract and forms of Tenders can be had on payment of Rs. 2 per each copy, and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences Office, Fort, during Office hours.
3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned up to noon on the 26th March, 1888, when they will be opened.
4. The amount of earnest-money required to accompany the Tender is Rs. 500 each, and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted Tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.
5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division.
6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received.
H. D. OLIVIER, Captain, R. E., Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay Dept.
Bombay Military Works Office, Fort, Bombay, 12th March 1888.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
TENDERS are invited for the following services for the official year 1888-89 at the Camp Deolali, viz. :—
Supply of labour and materials, petty Stores, road metal, Stores, &c., under 10 separate schedules of rates.
2. Conditions of Contract and forms of tennder can be seen, and all necessary information given during office hours at the Bombay Military Works Office, Fort, and P. W. D. Office, Camp Deolali.
3. Tenders, which should be sealed will be received by the undersigned at his office up to noon on 26th March, 1888, when they will be opened.
4. The amount of earn est money required to accompany each tender is Rs. 25.
5. The acceptance of the tenders rests with the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division.
6. Authority is reser ved to reject any or all of the tenders received.
H. D. OLIVIER, Captain, R.E., Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay Dept.
Bombay Military Works Office, Fort, 12th March, 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that SUDOOJEE alias MATARA SHAMJEE PATELL and his mother BHAGOOBAI, widow of SHAMJEE SUDOOJEE, have CONTRACTED to SELL the following property :—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situated at Grant Road, together with the chawl of 3 compartments, and all the mes-suages, hereditament, and premises standing thereon, and which said premises are situated in the regis ration district of Bombay, on the Southern side of the Grant Road, containing by admeasurement 218 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 399, new No. 13905, and new survey No. 6994, and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 2435 and street No. 446, and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Mahomed Syad bin Mahomed Hasanalli Rogay, on or towards the West, by the range of buildings or chawls belonging to Condiba Gadhowjee Ghatee, on or towards the south partly by a passage and partly by the property of Sewram Pooree Gosavee, and on or towards the North by the Grant Road, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Sudoojee alias Matara Shamjee Patell and Bhagoobai, widow, and their tenants.
Any person having or claiming any interest in the abovementioned property, land, and building by way of mortgage, gift, inheritance or otherwise, are hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims.—Dated this 12th day of March, 1888.
LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, & NICHOLSON, Attorneys for Purchaser.

NOTICE is hereby given that NOWROJEE DADABHOY NANJIORA, with the consent of the Mortgagee, BYRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE COOPER, has CONTRACTED to SELL all that piece or parcel of Foras free-hold New salt Batty ground, containing by admeasurement 10795½ square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 695, New Survey No 2-2760, situate at Fergusson Road, Parell, Mingoot Mandly, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Dadajee Hubajee, and partly by the Toolsi Water-pipe Road, on or towards the West by a piece of land belonging to Mr. Kaikhasru Muncherjee Heeramaneck, on or towards the North by a public passage, and on or towards the South by the property of Dadajee Hubajee, which said premises are now vacant. All persons having any claims against or to the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 29, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof. Otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 12th March, 1888.
NANU AND HORMASJEE, Purchaser's Attorneys.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.
NO. 1—MAHOGANY ACCIDENT CASE, containing six Tinctures for External Use, in stoppered bottles; Plaster, and a Book of Directions. This case will be found most useful in all cases of Accident, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Sprains, Abrasions of the Skin, Blisters from Rowing, Riding, or any violent exercises. Price Rs. 20.
No. 2—TINCTURE CASE, adapted to Dr. Laurie's "Guide for Family Use," as complete as possible, and well suited for beginners in Homœopathic practice. Price Rs. 35.
No. 15—VERTICAL MAHOGANY TINCTURE CASE, adapted to, and containing, Berjean's "Treatment of Syphilis, &c." Price Rs. 50.
No. 16—RIFLE VOLUNTEER'S ACCIDENT CASE, contains three Tinctures for External Treatment, six bottles of Pilules for Internal Use, Plaster and Lint, with a little Chart of Instructions how all are to be used, in a compact and portable form, very little larger than a purse, which can be carried without inconvenience in the breastpocket. Price complete Rs. 10.
No. 17—VETERINARY CHEST, a case of medicines adapted to Harry Gooday's "Text Book of Veterinary Practice" for the treatment of the Horse, Dog, &c., containing a selection of the principal remedies, twenty-four in number, in half ounce bottles. Price Rs. 20.
No. 18—VETERINARY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moores' Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.
The above are only a few among many others always in stock. Medicine chests to suit in taste and requirements of customers made on the shortest notice.
CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.
BERIGNY & Co.

OVERLND SUMMARY, published weekly, on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year includi postage.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.
AS it is intended at an early date to CALL a MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to the SIR MAXWELL MELVILL MEMORIAL FUND to determine what form the Memorial shall take, it is requested that those who have not already subscribed and wish to do so will send their subscriptions to the Bank of Bombay as early as possible.
FRANK H. SOUTER, K. T. TELANG,
Secretaries Sir Maxwell Melvill Memorial Fund.
Bombay, 9th March, 1888.

INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.
ALL Friends of the Temperance cause are earnestly invited to attend the FIRST ANNUAL MEETING of the Association in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on TUESDAY, the 13th March, 1888, at 8-30 p.m. The Meeting will be addressed by the President (Rev. Jno. Forgan), the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Messrs. M. H. Hakim, Maneksha J. Taleyarkhan, and other gentlemen. There will also be selections of Music.
S. TOMLINSON, Honorary Secretary.

TO THE DEAF.
A PERSON cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a Simple Remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 15, Camden Park Road, London, N. W.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have APPOINTED MONDAY and TUESDAY, 12th and 13th instant, for the purpose of BALLOTING at the offices of the Chamber for three Elective Trustees of the Port of Bombay in place of Messrs. James G. Smith, J. L. Symons, and S. D. Sassoon, whose term of office under the Port Trust Act will expire on the 31st March, 1888, but who are eligible for re-election.
The ballot-box will be open at the office of the Chamber from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m., on each of the above days.
By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 1st March, 1888.

"MORMUGAO GENERAL AGENCY," Goa, Receives Goods and Produce from Up country, forwarded by the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway; ships Consignments to Bombay and other ports; effects Purchases and Sales on its own account or to order; and undertakes other General Commission Business of receiving and forwarding Goods, and indenting all kinds of Merchandise or other Requisites from the best houses in England and the Continent of Europe. Lands secured by purchase, or on lease, for buildings sites at Mormugao, buildings erected according to plan, or building materials supplied on the most advantageous terms, under special arragement.
L. M. GOMES, R. DO ROSARIO.
Mormugao, 15th August 1887.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.
EXPERIENCED ESTIMATORS for RAILWAY WORK (Bridges, Station Buildings, and Staff Quarters) wanted immediately, to report at Nagpur. Pay, Rs. 65 a month. Apply to
G. A. ANDERSON,
For Agent and Chief Engr., B. N. Ry., Nagpur C.P.

NOTICE.
THE NEW CLUB, Simla, has now been registered as a LIMITED LIABILITY ASSOCIATION, the liability of mem bers being limited to their Entrance Fee of Rs. 100.
The Club will OPEN on the 15th of March. Additional quarters for resident members are now being constructed, and will be ready shortly.
Gentlemen desirous of joining the Club or of securing quarters should apply to
THE HONORARY SECRETARY, New Club, Limited, Simla.
Bentinck Castle, Simla, March 1, 1888.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY Co., Ld.
SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of OILS, TALLOW, and COTTON WASTE at the Hubli, Poona, and Bangalore Store Depôts, during the year commencing 1st April, 1888.
Specifications and Forms of tender for each Depot can be obtained from the Store-keeper, Hubli.
Tender's must reach the Office of the Agent and Chief Engineer, Dharwar, not later than WEDNESDAY March 21st, and the covers should be headed "Tenders for Oils, Tallow, and Cotton Waste."
The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. For any further information apply to the Store-keeper, Hubli.
J. G. LINDSAY, Col., R. E., Agent and Chief Engineer.
Agent and Chief Engineer's Office, Dharwar, 25th February, 1888.

SALE OF TIMBER IN THE KODIBAG DEPOT, NEAR KARWAR.
NOTICE is hereby given that the usual SALE of TIMBER by PUBLIC AUCTION will be held at the Kodibag Depot, on TUESDAY, the 20th March, 1888.
TERMS OF SALE.
Cash or payment to the Accountant-General, Bombay, on the second day following the sale. In case of the latter the purchaser shall be required to intimate the payment by telegraph to the Forest Ranger, in charge of the Coast Depots, Karwar.
For further particulars apply to the Forest Ranger, in charge Coast Depots, Karwar.
J. L. L. MACGREGOR, Conservator of Forests, S.C.
Conservator's Office, S.C., Camp Anshi, Kanara District, 2nd March, 1888.

CEYLON.
NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.
"CRITERION HOTEL"
situated in the prettiest part of Nuvara Eliya Gardens General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.
W. JORDAN AND Co., Proprietors.

NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited.
ESTABLISHED 1863. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000.	HEAD OFFICE, EDINBURGH. INVESTED FUNDS, £80,000.

SECURITY for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of trust.
Agents in Bombay,—EWART, LATHAM & Co.

INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.
BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.
An edition, Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages large 8 vo containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries, Balchows, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, 'Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.
Price, Rs. 2, or interleaved for M. S. additions, Rs. 2-8.
Postage, 2 annas extra.
Sold at the Bombay Tract and Book Society.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Booksellers.
and at the White House, Colaba Causeway.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.
BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
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ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPILES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

ELECTROPLATING SUPERSEDED.
CONVENIENT, ECONOMICAL,
SATISFACTORY.
ARGENTINA,
the only reliable and durable silver solution; AND DIFFERENT TO ALL OTHERS IN PREPARATION.
THIS SILVER SOLUTION, without the aid of a battery, PLATES with pure METALLIC SILVER articles of Copper, Brass, German-silver, Brittania-metal, &c., &c., by SIMPLE RUBBING. Useful also for cleaning instantaneously GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, imparting to these the lustre of diamond.
This preparation will stand fire, maintaining its brilliancy above boiling point. Guaranteed not to contain any mercury or acid and cheaper by far than ordinary electroplating. For fuller details see directions which accompany each phial.
Price: Rs. 2 per phial; packing and postage extra.
Sole Agents in India:—THE PANJAB AGENCY Co.
ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED—
MANAGER, PUNJAB AGENCY Co., Lahore, Punjab.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5 interleaved Rs.

NEW STATIONERY,
CAN BE HAD AT
The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE,
(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.
	Rs.	a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP—Albert size, extra double thick	8	0	per ream.
Do. do. do. Blue	8	0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8	0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY REP—Queen's, extra double thick	7	8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, large octavo	7	8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP—Albert size	7	0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, octavo	7	0	"
THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5	8	"
SUPER CREAM LAID—Double thick, large 8vo	5	8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—Queen's, extra thick	5	0	"
THICK SATIN SUPERFINE CREAM LAID—Albert size	3	0	"
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2	8	"
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2	8	"
SUPERFINE CREAM LAID Note-paper	2	8	"
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2	8	"
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5,"	2	0	"
CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable sheet	1	8	"

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.
	Rs.	a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP, to match "Albert"	1	4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY, BLUE REP.	1	4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1	8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match Queen size	1	4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1	8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1	4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match octavo note-paper	1	4	"
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match "Castle" note-paper	1	0	"
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match large octave of same quality	1	0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match Queen size, extra thick	1	0	"
"VELLUM," strong, thick, unglazed, to match Imperial Vellum note-paper	2	2	per 250
CREAM LAID, Court Shape to match Thick Satin note-paper	1	4	"
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4	12	per 1,000
CANADIAN BUFF, No. 7	3	12	"
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4	8	"
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4	8	"
"MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4		"
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3	4	per 100
"QUALITY J," Superfine Cream Laid	3	0	per 1,000.
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3	0	"
RAILWAY BUFF	2	0	"
"ADVERTISER," No. 4	1	14	"
"SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1	12	"
"SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1	10	"
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1	8	per 250
"GLOBE, O," extra large square Envelope	1	4	"
VALUABLES.—Handmade Envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon inside, very strong Envelope	1	8	per 100
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0	8	"

STATIONERY.
IN CONVENIENT BOXES.
	Rs.	a.	
OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match	2	8	each.
"APSLEY" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0	12	"
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1	0	

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE."
Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.
OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

BANKRUPT STOCK.
THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE
WEST-END HOUSE.
MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED
HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
GEM JEWELLERY.
CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES	LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES	DO. DO. RUBIES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS	DO. DO. PEARLS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS	EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS,

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.
Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.
TO BE SOLD AT
UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.
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43, Esplanade Road,	1 East Street,
Opposite Clock Tower.	Opposite Napier Hotel.

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NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER, 6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.
THE LARGEST VINEYARD PROPRIETORS AND BEST SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERS have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We quote MESS and CLUB rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other Shippers, so obviating the necessity of DIRECT IMPORTATION. Our experience and ENORMOUS PURCHASES enable us to offer special advantages.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET'S
"B." BRAND
RESERVE CUVEE, FINEST EXTRA DRY.
CHAMPAGNE.
Magnums, Rs. 120; Quarts, Rs. 60 & Pints, Rs. 32 per doz
APPLY TO
LYON & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Patronized by H. R. H. Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia.
THE
ROYAL HOTELL
LUCKNOW
Had last cold season the following illustrious Visitors:—
1. H. R. H. The Prince Fred. Leopold of Prussia; H.E. Count Kanitz; Baron Ren Niskisch.
2. The Earl and Countess of Rosebery; Mr. Fergusson, M.P.
3. Their Graces The Duke and Duchess of Manchester, and Lady Alice Montague.
4. Lord and Lady Wynford; Sir A. Fairbairn.
5. The Earl of Fife; Newton Agol, Esq.
6. The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen.
7. The Earl of Buckinghamshire & Capt. Sinclair.
8. The Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford and Lord Tarbat.

The Royal Hotel is the Principal Hotel in the town, and is the only double Storeyed House. The Proprietor spares neither time, trouble, or expense to render his Hotel all that can be desired, and he has so far succeeded that the families of several Military and Civil Officers of the highest rank who spend only a portion of the year in Lucknow, invariably year after year patronize his Hotel in preference to enjoying Homes, A success that the Proprietor of the Royal Hotel thinks his Hotel alone shares.
Decent Stabling and Nice Garden. Cuisine equal to any in India. The whole establishment conducted on thorough European principles.
Apply to D. K. MASTERS, Manager.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS,
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London.
And all the Lonon Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co' Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.
AGENTS FOR RANGOON.
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.
ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, [illegible], London.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND........................£800,000
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BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
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The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES
Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.
Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ."
These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.
They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors,
BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s, and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment on BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., serling that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.
Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broat Re. 1 per month. For every additional square food annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort

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REDUCTION OF RATES
FOR
LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.
THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE has substantially reduced its Rates for India under certain Forms of Assurance, and all those holding Policies where the sums assured and premiums are payable in one uniform currency will get the benefit of the reduction.
Copies of the Prospectus containing the New Rates, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, &c., may be obtained on application to
GEO. OLIVER, Secretary, Bombay Branch.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
INVESTED FUNDS exceed ...£6,500,000
ANNUAL INCOME exceed ...£ 900,000

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.
Fire Premiums for 1862 .... £300,000
" 1885 .... £[illegible]
" 1886 .... £955,000
LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods as ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609
GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972 15 8	1881	£4,673,299 5 1
1876	£3,492,950 [illegible] 4	1886	£5,672,040 17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.
	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
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The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
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THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.
PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the
TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES
NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.
ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.
The undersigned having been Born on the ________ Day of __________ 18__
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. __________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?
Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?
Name ____________
Address ____________
Occupation ____________
____________ 188
Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary, Albert Building, Bombay, or any of the Agents of the Company.
* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*:—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON
(Member of the Pharmaceutical Society)
270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark at the bottom of the bottle.
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

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BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIE[TY]

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Chamber of Commerce, Ballot for Three Elective Fort Trustees, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Polo, Maidan, 5 p.m.
Band, Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Annual Meeting, Indian Temperance Association, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 8-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Pekin (s), from London ; City of Canterbury (s), Liverpool ; and Bhownagar (s), Bhownagar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Kilwa (s), for Persian Gulf and Karachi ; Cameo (s), Pondicherry ; and Clan Cameron (s), Trieste and Venice.

POLO.—The game this evening will be :—Stripes—Capt. Phayre, (Capt.,) Capt Buller, Mr. Graham, Mr. Dixon, and Mr. Venables *vs.* White—Mr. Savile, Capt. Mr. Beville, Mr. Burne, Capt. Hodgkinson, and Capt. Fenton. Play will commence at 5 o'clock.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following eightth programme of music at the Royal Bombay Club this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock :—

March	Hercules	Brepsout.
Scena ed aria	L'Assedio Li Arlem	Verdi.
Valse	Kuss	Strauss.
Concert Aire	for B flat Clarionet	Schreiner.
Gavotte	Stephanie	Czibulka.
Galop	Wonnetrunken	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL FALL AT NOWROJEE HILL.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Sonapore Hindoo burning ground, touching the death of Baloo Byroo, who fell off a cliff at Nowrojee Hill, into a quarry beneath and died from its effects. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THEFTS OF GOLD WATCHES.—Mr. L. E. Grostale, living in Military Square, Fort, reported to the Police, on Saturday last, that a gold watch and chain, with a gold locket attached, valued Rs. 196, was stolen from a tin-box, which was found broken.—Pestonjee Dorabjee, living at Frere Road, reported on Sunday the theft of an open-faced gold watch, valued at Rs. 150, from his room.

THE BOMBAY ARYA SAMAJ.—The fourteenth anniversary of the Samaj, which falls on Tuesday, the 13th instant, will be celebrated at the Arya Samaj premises, in Kakad Wadi, Girgaum Back-road, in the morning, at 8 o'clock, by the performance of the *Homa* ceremony, and in the evening at 5-30 o'clock by a lecture on "Social and Religious Reform" by the celebrated Swami Atmanand Saraswati, and a *Kirtan* on Thursday, the 15th, at 8 p.m. The public, without prejudice to caste or creed, are cordially invited.

CRIMINAL TRESPASS.—Jathee Rama was yesterday charged by Inspector Foard, before Mr. P. Ryan, with wilfully trespassing in the toddy shop of Furdonjee Sorabjee, on the Baboola Tank Road, at about half-past 5 o'clock yesterday morning with the intent to commit theft. The accused, it appeared, had entered the shop by removing some of the bamboos, which formed the wall, and finding no valuables there got hold of a fowl, strangled it, and commenced plucking the feathers. In the meantime the shop-keeper arrived and had the accused arrested. Pleading guilty he was fined Rs. 10 with the alternative of fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 13.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Judgment.

214-87—Hore, C and B—Premabai vs. Dewcorebai.—Shamrao P.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

328-87—Mansuklal and D—Jairam Narayen and others vs Barek Rajoo Thakoor and others—Nanu and H and D S Garud—Part heard.

Testamentary and intestate Jurisdiction.

14-87—Mansuklal and D.— Pudmavute Vahuji vs Goswani Shri Vithulji Dwarkanathji.—Jefferson, B. and D.

Long Causes.

286-87—Khunderao, M.—Syed Mahomed Haji bin Syed Mahomed vs. Haji Bushire.—Tyabji and D.

88-87—Little, S F and N—Ruttonbai *alias* Rambai vs Moolbai—Macfarlane, E and H.

299-84—Payne, G and S—Bai Kesserbai vs Bhowan Jairaz—Nanu and H.

405-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Haji Ahmed Haji Abdoola and others *vs* Kessowji Poonja—Craigie, L and O

220-86—Nanu and H—Sorabji Hormusji Battlewalla vs Maneckbai and another—Thakurdas, D and C.

235-87—Tyabji and D—Haji Abdool Rahaman Haji Soomar vs Hajiani Hazrabai and others—Mirza, H K and M and D

(Before the Hon'ble, Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

318-87—Payne, G and S—Vajeerbhoy Thaverbhoy vs. The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay—Crawford and B.—Part heard.

451-87—Janardhun G—Vinayek Jankidas vs. Anandrao Babaji and others—M. H. Khan.

397-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Khimjee Dayal and others *vs.* Alfred Toussaint and others—Little S F and N.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

148-87—Hore, C and B—Sir Charles Stewart Forbes and another vs Motichund Hurruckchund—E Wilkin.

453-87—Little, S, F and N—John Hamilton and another vs Damodhur Jadowji and another—Jafferson B and D.

24-88—Hore, C and D—Tribhowandas Hurruckchund vs Runchordas Premji—Little, S, F and N.

35-88—T A Bland—Khooma Nanji vs Hiralal Nagurdas—E Wilkin.

40-88—Chalk, W and S—Lallbhai Dulputbhai vs Jaisingbhai Nemchund—E Wilkin.

44-88—E Wilkin—Bhimji Jewraj and others vs Balatt Gungaram Kalbhyari—Balkrishna and D.

63-88—Little, S, F and N—Cassum Soomar vs Ebrahim Soomar and others—Macfarlane E. H.

Long Causes.

226-87—Tyabjee and D—Hussonally Jewajee vs. Essaji Dossaji and others—Ardesir, H. and D. Part heard.

494-87—Thakurdas, D. and C.—Merwanji Framji Postwala vs. Rungildas Itcharam—Mansuklal and D.

521-87—Mirza, H. K.—Munji Ramji and another vs. Ranibai—E. Wilkin.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 11th March, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·911
Temperature of the Air	79·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·7
Dew Point	71·4
Relative humidity of Air	·767
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·3
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	74·7
General Directions of Wind*	SW, S, SE, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	179

* From midnight to midnight.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A RECENT ABKARI CASE.

THE *Jame Jamshed* says :—The Government have published a resolution in an Abkari case recently decided by Mr. Crawley-Boevey. The case was prosecuted by an Abkari inspector against the keeper of a cold drink shop for selling liquor without license, and the magistrate, in dismissing the charge, had expressed himself against a prosecutor "laying a trap" to inveigle people into an offence. The Government, says the paper, have upheld the action of the Abkari Department. The *Jame* is of opinion that if the Government thought the magistrate was in error in dismissing the case, they ought to have referred the matter to the High Court for an authoritative decision.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

The *Jame Jamshed* says :—We never expected great things to arise from the Commission's report. They have made some good recommendations, but there is no great hope of their being carried out soon. The Viceroy, who appointed the Commission, will, in a few months, bid farewell to these shores, and we do not think the resolution of the Government on the report will be out before his departure, because it must take long before the Viceroy and the Secretary of State would arrive at a final decision. Then Lord Dufferin's successor may not feel the same interest in the matter, and the report may, after all, be shelved. It is yet fresh in the mind of the public how unsatisfactory has been the result of the Finance Committee. For these reasons, we do not think we should be in ectasies over the recommendations of the Public Service Commission which might not be carried out by the Government. We agree with the reasons advanced in the report against the proposal to a simultaneous examination in England and India for admission to the Indian Civil Service. It is proposed to transfer some of the Covenanted appointments to the Uncovenanted branch of the service ; but what guarantee is there that natives should be benefited by it more than Europeans and Eurasians ?

The *Guzerati* is also satisfied, on the whole, with the report. It does not quite understand why the Commission should not have recommended the holding of a simultaneous examination in England and India. If they had done so, making it compulsory on the part of those candidates who passed the best in India to reside for a couple of years in England, it would have been a very fair proposal.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says :—We should not be a little pleased, if Government were to give effect to some of the more important recommendations of the Commission. We think the Commission is right in its views against holding the Civil Service examination simultaneously in India and England. We have, from the first, been opposed to this propsal on the ground that England alone is the proper place for receiving the education and culture which must be expected in those who qualify themselves for admission to this service. The report is fairly satisfactory ; and although it does not propose any revolutionary changes, it would be well if such proposals as are made in it were honestly carried out.

The *Rast Goftar*, after expressing approval of the recommendation to raise the limit of age, says as follows on the proposal to hold the Civil Service examination in England and India, at the same time :—They, however, deprecate the idea of holding simultaneous examinations for the Covenanted Service in England and India, on grounds which those who rely upon a purely intellectual test as the sole qualification for admission into the higher branches of the service would do well to remember. The administration, in the judgment of the Commission, must be conducted, as far as possible, on English methods and principles of Government,—on methods and principles in harmony with Western civilization,—and the highest form of training that can be imparted in India to her youths cannot render them qualified in every way for filling high administrative offices. Our schools and colleges are institutions of recent growth, and there is great force in what the Commission urges, that it will be long before they can evolve a type of scholars, possessing both the moral and intellectual fitness which is so essential a qualification of candidates for admission to the Indian Civil Service. It may happen that those who are opposed *in toto* to native aspirations may make use of this very argument against the facilities which the increase in the limit of age will give to native candidates going to compete in England. But the Commission thinks that a prolonged residence in England, at an age when the mind is peculiarly receptive of new ideas, will tend to the formation of that healthy type of character which is as indispensable as purely intellectual fitness to those who enter "the Heaven-born service." Man to man, native Civil Servants may not at once come up to the standard of Englishmen in the same service. Evolution is a process of very slow development, and the first step towards advancement, which some of our journalists and politicians can take, is to discern the points wherein lies the superiority of Englishmen, as a race, and to teach our own countrymen the best means of attaining to that level.

THE NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

The *Rast Goftar* says :—The appointment of Mr. Behechardas Veeharidas of Nadiad to the Bombay Legislative Council will be hailed with particular gratification by the Gujerati Hindoos, who had for some time past been urging Government to confer the honour on a representative member selected from that class. In Western culture he cannot, of course, stand comparison with Mr. Mehta or Mr. Telang. But English scholarship is not everything. We have a superabundance of men who talk. What we most want are men of action,—men who by their deeds can show that they have the true interests of their country at heart. As a country squire, he is expected to represent specially the wants of the rural community. Mr. Behechardas would have fully deserved a seat on the Legislative Council if it had only been given in recognition of the experiments which he has been making in agriculture, and especially in the cultivation of tobacco. But besides making efforts like these, which conduce to the material welfare of India, he has taken an honourable part in Local Self-Government at Nadiad, and is credited with the possession of a good deal of common sense, which, after all, is so uncommon.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* is also satisfied that a representative from Gujerat, who is quite deserving of the honour, has been appointed to the Legislative Council.

The *Gujerati* says that by the appointment of Mr. Behechardas, justice has at last been done to Gujerat by the Governor. Mr. Behechardas has done good work in the Nadiad Municipality, and his zeal for agricultural reforms is commendable. The honour conferred upon Mr. Behechardas is an honour done to the whole of Gujerat.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' INSTITUTION.

The *Rast Goftar* says :—We do not think the ceremony of giving prizes to the successful pupils of this institution was ever before attended with so much success as it was on Friday last. Its success was not as much in the large and influential gathering that was present, or in the music and recitations given by the pupils, as it was in the very eloquent speech delivered by the Hon. Mr. West who presided on the occasion. Mr. West dwelt at length upon the career of the father and founder of the school, Mr. Maneckji Cursetji, and exhorted his hearers to forget whatever defects there were in his character, and only to remember and imitate his virtues. Mr. West was pleased with the progress made by the girls in music, and while speaking on this point, he referred in terms of approval to the services of a certain native gentleman in the cause of music and social reform. Mr. West was sorry that Hindoo girls did not avail themselves of the benefits of this institution, although it was open to all, and he did not understand their backwardness in this matter.

LORD REAY ON VERNACULAR JOURNALISM.

With reference to some remarks made by the Governor at the Elphinstone High School last week, a writer in the *Kaiser-i-Hind* says that it is a matter of regret that some native newspapers are unduly severe in their criticisms against the Government, and are ready to make personal attacks to gratify private pique. By such conduct, these papers have become the enemies of their own country and their countrymen, and the writer thinks that this was the cause of the Governor recommending moderation and good sense to those of the rising generation who might aspire hereafter to journalistic honours. If all our journals were perfectly truthful, honest and sincere in their writings, they would be held on the one hand in respect by the Government, and on the other, they would be the means of doing great good to the people.

A COMIC JOURNAL.

An addition has been made to the comic journals published in the Gujerati language. The name of the new journal is *Pakhwadiani Majak*, or the Fortnight's Pleasure. It is a decent sheet in style and get-up, to judge from the first number.

AN OUTBREAK OF MUNICIPAL ENERGY.

Perhaps the happiest feature of the agitation in regard to the Municipal Bill is the zeal and activity it has infused amongst members of the Corporation. Their *esprit de corps*, as witnessed of late, is truly creditable. It is to be hoped that this regularity of attendance and unity of action may continue long after the Bill is passed in a duly amended form, as we are sure it will be, and that the public spirit of the Corporation may not go to sleep over the provisions modified to suit them at such a cost. We trust that the press will have no occasion to charge any of its members with indifference, or to suspect them of selfishness, and that so important and independent a body as the Municipal Corporation of Bombay will never again be open to the inroads of noodledom. Such immunity ought not to be the least of the many merits of the present Municipal Bill.—*Indian Spectator.*

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Native Opinion says :—Thus on the whole the fight has ended with some distinct advantages to Natives. Of course as we have said all were have not go that we wanted, but it cannot be denied that we have scoured some distinct gains on the whole. Another great principle which we have gained is the admission by the Commission of the justness of the rights advanced by natives to a share in the higher administration of their country. People have gone so far as to ridicule these claims, and have questioned the existence on moral grounds, but we are glad to say that the Commission has acknowledged their justice and their utility. "The knowledge on the part of natives," say the commissioners "that men of their own race and creed are freely associated with Englishmen in the Government of the country, will minimise any sense of subjection, and enhance the sentiments of common citizenship—a sentiment which is at once in the interests of the empire and the desire of her most eminent politicians to inspire and confirm." Such an admission is by itself an important landmark on the path of victory. However just our claims, we can never aspire to realise them all at once. Justice alone is not a consideration in politics, and all onward movements are in the nature of compromises. Considering the report of the Commission in this light we have no reason to be dissatisfied with it ; but at the same time we must say that agitation for further concessions is a duty to ourselves as well as to our rulers.

NATIVE INACCURACY.

Though addressed to European children, the advice so addressed to the pupils of the Cathedral High School, the other day, by Mr. Richey, is equally needed by Native children, not only by little children at school, but also by children of a larger growth already launched upon the outside world. At home, and in public life, we Indians allow a very subordinate role to the habit of accuracy, and this is *the* reason mainly why the people of India are so often denounced by their critics as untruthful. To these critics we cannot too of ten submit the difference that exists between inaccuracy and untruthfulness. But we are bound to confess at the same time that the injustice of others does not justify an ignorance on our part of a besetting sin. Want of accuracy is a sin in public life, and if Native parents and teachers could but realize this and set a better example themselves, we think our public men would be spared a good deal of misrepresentation. From the illiterate man, with his hazy notions of time and space, which have passed into a proverb, to the graduate, is a great leap ; and yet we are not sure if there is very much to choose between the two so far as a strict regard for accuracy goes. Week after week we read pamphlets and speeches, and newspaper articles, that remind us painfully of this unfortunate defect amidst many merits both of thought and expression. There is plenty of eloquence in the country and of zeal to serve her. But these excellent qualities are apt to be discounted in the absence of accurate treatment. What avail loose assertions and denials in the responsible handling of public questions ?—*Indian Spectator.*

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Mar. 12.—Yacht Club Dance.
Annual Volunteer Tournament.
" 13.—Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
" 14.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
" Distribution of prizes to Presidency Volunteers by Countess of Dufferin.
" 15.—Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
" 16.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
" 17.—St. Patrick's Day.
Solemn High Mass and Sermon by his Grace the Archbishop of Bombay, Fort Chapel, 7-30 a.m.
Children's Fete, Ladies' Gymkhana.
" 19.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
" 20.—Umballa Spring Races.
" 21.—Freemasons' Jamshedi Naoroz Holiday.
Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Umballa Spring Races.
Freemasons' Jamshedi Naoroz Festival.
" 23.—Departure of M. S. Bengal.
7th Dragoon Guards arrive at Amballa.
" 24.—Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race.
Government of India Offices leave Calcutta.
Umballa Spring Races.
" 28.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 30.—Good Friday.
Departure of M. S. Pekin.
Guzerat Pig-sticking Meeting.
Apl. 1.—Easter Sunday.
" 2.—Yacht Club Dance.
Bank Holiday.
" 3.—Lahore Spring Races.
" 4.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 5.—Lahore Spring Races.
" 6.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
" 7.—Lahore Spring Races.
" 9.—Ladies' Dinner, Yacht Club.
Government of India Offices re-open at Simla.
" 10.—Dehra Spring Races.
" 11.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 12.—Dehra Spring Races.
" 13.—Departure of M. S. Rosetta.
" 18.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 20.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.
" 25.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
" 28.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
May 9.—Quetta Spring Meeting.
" 12.—Quetta Spring Meeting.
Sept. 20.—Poona Races.
" 22.—Poona Races.
" 25.—Poona Races.
" 27.—Poona Races.
" 29.—Poona Races.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

CRIME IN THE PUNJAB.—Guard Brookes will be tried in the Chief Court at Lahore by a jury on the 20th for assaulting Mrs. King in a carriage on the North-Western Railway. At the same Sessions will be tried Oliver John MacDonald on a charge of forging Mr. Rattigan's name to a cheque which he tried to cash at Amritsur. MacDonald is a released Jubilee convict from Calcutta. There being now two Barrister Judges in the Chief Court, Sir Meredyth Plowden will probably try MacDonald and Mr. Rattigan, Brookes.

COURT-MARTIAL ON NAVAL OFFICERS.

A COURT-MARTIAL assembled on Feb. 18 on board H. M. S. Duke of Wellington, flagship at Portsmouth, for the trial of two lieutenants of the Indian troopship Malabar on charges of drunkenness under circumstances which had created the liveliest interest in naval circles. The first case taken was that of Lieut. John L. Eagles, who was charged with being drunk on board his ship on Feb. 7.

Capt. Fanshawe was called, and cross-examined by the defendant as follows :—With regard to Fleet-Surg. Stewart, did you allow me at his request to go out of the cabin into the saloon to enable him to fully examine me and report to you accordingly?—Witness : I acceded to any request he made.

Did the doctor return with me to your cabin shortly afterwards and say "He is perfectly sober and fit for duty ?"—He did say that.

Will you produce the log containing the entry made by yourself on that night, "Half-past eleven, placed Lieut. J. L. Eagles under arrest—Arthur D. Fanshawe;" and was I so under arrest from half-past eleven P.M. on the 7th until 11 A.M. on the 8th ?—Yes.

At the last-named hour did you send for Lieut. Cazalet and myself, and did we come to your cabin ?—Yes.

Did you then say, "I propose to make an entry in the log to this effect ;" and did you read it from a piece of paper you had previously written it upon ?—Yes.

Did you then read "11 A.M. released Lieuts. J. L. Eagles and P. O. Cazalet from arrest, the evidence as to their insobriety appearing to be insufficient to enable me to proceed against them" ?—Yes ; but before I released you from arrest I gave you the option of proceeding before a court-martial if the Commander-in-Chief acquiesced, instead of my releasing you and making the entry in the log.

After hearing other witnesses and Mr. Feltham's speech for the defence, the Court acquitted the prisoner. Lieut. Cazalet's case was then gone into, with a similar result.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 24TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Pekin, Captain P Harris, with the English mails of the 24th February, arrived in harbour at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mrs and Miss Laing	Mr J Davis
Mr W D Aster	Mr Harding
Mrs Rivas and maid	Mr Durrant
Major and Mrs Boughey	Mr W Wilson
Col Kembrel	Mrs Chadderton and infant
Col and Mrs Peters	Mrs Cowper

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Mr and Mrs De Costa and infant	Mr and Mrs Lisboa
	Mrs J Dias

FROM MALTA.—Mr and Mrs Asphar

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Bois	Mr R J Woods
Dr and Mrs Bradshaw	Mr S Martin
Mr Mangles	Mr Porteous
Mr Wood	Lieut Wilson
Lord Binning	Mr G P Rose
Mr C J Peters	Hon A Marchand
Major Vibart	

FROM ADEN.—Mr and Mrs Durand.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 18TH TO 24TH FEBRUARY INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen, with several members of the Royal Family, left Osborne on Friday for Windsor Castle.

In the House of Lords on Friday Lord Beauchamp suggested that up to Easter the business of the House should begin at 5-30 instead of 4-30 p.m. Lords Salisbury and Granville objected, and the subject was not pressed. The Truro Cathedral Bill was read a second time. On Monday the business was confined to brief discussion relating to the Office of Works and to the sanitary condition of Dublin Barracks. On Tuesday the Truro Cathedral Bill was referred to a select committee. Last night, in reply to Lord Stratheden on a motion for papers, Lord Salisbury said that the question of Bulgaria ought not to be a cause of serious difference among the European Powers.

In the House of Commons on Friday the adjourned debate on the Address was resumed by Mr. A. J. Balfour, and was continued with great animation by Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Goschen, Mr. A. O'Connor, Sir W. Harcourt, and others. On a division Mr. Parnell's amendment was negatived by 317 to 229. On Monday the adjourned debate was resumed by Mr. Chaplin, who, referring to the depressed state of agriculture, called upon the Government to state what measures they proposed for its relief. Lord J. Manners said the Government contemplated the establishment of a separate Agricultural Department. The subjects of tithes, railway rates and the Indian Budget were also discussed. On Tuesday the debate was resumed by Dr. Cameron, who moved an amendment in favour of remedial action on behalf of the Highland crofters, and a long discussion ensued, which terminated in the rejection of the amendment by 194 to 133. On Wednesday an amendment in favour of a land tribunal for Scotland was negatived by 190 to 77. Mr. Labouchere's amendment calling for information concerning arrangements with Italy was discussed and withdrawn, and the Address was agreed to. Last night Mr. Shaw-Lefevre moved an amendment on the report deprecating the evictions on Lord Clanricarde's estates at Woodford and blaming the arrest of Mr. Blunt. Mr. A. J. Balfour defended the conduct of the Irish Executive.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday at which all the Ministers were present except Lord Ashbourne. Sir. M. Hicks-Beach was present for the first time as President of the Board of Trade, in place of Lord Stanley.

Baron H. de Worms, M.P., has been appointed Under-Secretary for the Colonies, and the Earl of Onslow has become Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach, President of the Board of Trade, was re-elected, without opposition, on Monday as M.P., for West Bristol.

The polling in West Southwark on Friday resulted in the return of Mr. Causton, Gladstonian, by a majority of 1,194 votes.

The polling in West Edinburgh on Saturday resulted in the re-election of Mr. Buchanan as a Gladstonian by a majority of 46 votes over Mr. Raleigh.

Sir H. Holland is to receive a peerage, but will retain his office as Secretary for the Colonies.

It is announced that Sir J. S. Lumley will in August retire from the Embassy at Rome, and he will be succeeded by the Earl of Dufferin.

The Rev. Dr. Percy Badger, the eminent Oriental scholar, died on Tuesday, aged 73.

Lord R. Churchill, M.P., took part in a debate on the Irish question at the Oxford Union on Wednesday, and strongly opposed the granting of Home Rule.

A meeting of the Law and Liberty League, under the presidency of Mr. Davitt, was held on Monday at Paddington to welcome Mr. Graham, M.P., and Mr. J. Burns on their release from prison. Mr. Stuart, M.P., Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., with Mr. Graham and Mr. Burns, spoke vehemently in denunciation of the Government for preventing public meetings in Trafalgar-square.

Admiral Sir W. Edmonstone, formerly M.P. for Stirlingshire, died on Saturday, aged 78.

The weather has been extremely severe in many parts of the country, and railway traffic has been greatly impeded by snow drifts. In the Rhondda Valley and other parts of Wales persons have been lost on the mountains, and have been found frozen to death.

Five men were killed on Thursday week by the collapse of a woodon bridge at the Festioniogaslate quarries in North Wales.

A fire occurred on Tuesday in a bootmaker's shop in Dudley, and the occupier and his daughter and a servant girl were burnt to death.

The action for false imprisonment brought by Mr. Wilfrid Blunt against Mr. Byrne, a divisional magistrate, was tried last week in Dublin and was concluded on Saturday. The jury could not agree, and were discharged without a verdict.

Two shopkeepers and three of their assistants, at Fermoy, have been bound in recognizances for taking part in a conspiracy to refuse supplying goods to the police.

OBITUARY.—Maj.-Gen. F. C. Burnett, Royal (Ben.) Artillery Ret. ; Maj.-Gen. Sir Thomas Peyton, Bart., Mad. Ret. ; Rev. G. P. Badger, Bo. Ret. ; Col. J. A. Aldridge ; W. Barnfather, Esq., P.W.D., Ben. Ret. ; Admiral Sir W. Edmonstone, Bart. ; Admiral J. Fulford ; Lieut. L. Quill, R. E. ; Capt, G. R. G. Rees.

DURING the last few days there has been increasing anxiety at Berlin concerning the Crown Prince, but the later bulletins were more satisfactory.

The communications on the Bulgarian question between the Russian and German Governments continue, and a proposal by the former to the Powers to require the withdrawal of Prince Ferdinand is now under consideration. At Vienna it is not expected that Austria, Great Britain, nor Italy will support such a demand, especially as Russia suggests no other candidate for the throne at Sofia. It is considered certain that the Porte will not adopt any measure of the kind unless by the advice of all the Powers.

A *communique*, published in the official organ at St. Petersburg, states the views of Russia with regard to Bulgaria have undergone no change, but there is no intention of resorting to force.

The movement of Russian troops in Galicia and on the Roumanian frontier is still active.

In opening the new Roumanian Parliament at Bucharest on Sunday, the King expressed a belief that European peace would be maintained, but it would be their duty to strengthen their position at home in order to meet eventualities.

Great activity continues in the Italian ports and dockyards, and work is carried on by night and day.

General Robilant has been appointed Italian Ambassador to London.

Count Corti, formerly Italian Ambassador in London, died on Sunday at Rome.

The German Reichstag on Friday passed the anti-Socialist Bill in the modified form as recommended by the committee.

The King of the Netherlands is ill, but the latest bulletins report an improvement.

The Abyssinians, under the King of Goggiam, have been defeated by the Soudan dervishes, who have invaded Dembea and Gondor. The Italian troops have occupied Ailet.

The Abyssinian force near Massowah has been increased, and the Negus has arrived at Axoum. An attack on the Italians is therefore expected.

The heavy snowstorms which have prevailed over Central and Eastern Europe have extended to Spain, where railway communication has been almost entirely stopped.

President Cleveland has sent to the Senate the Fisheries Treaty, with a recommendation that it should be approved. The text of the treaty has now, with the consent of the plenipotentiaries, been published.

On Sunday a violent cyclone burst over the town of Mount Vernon, Illinois, levelling nearly all the houses and causing the death of 36 persons, with dangerous injuries to many others.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL ON HOME RULE.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL spoke at a debate at the Oxford Union Society on Wednesday, February 22, on a motion "That, to satisfy the just aspirations of the Irish people, it is necessary that a statutory Parliament should be forthwith established in Dublin." He said that the supporters of the motion appeared to have found the most formidable armoury against their opponents in the speeches which he himself from time to time had delivered. He thanked them for their attention. He denied, however, having, as one of one speakers said, called the Irish people "Foul fiends." He had applied this designation to the Moonlighters and the perpetrators of outrages. He had never said a word to bring discredit upon the Irish people as a whole, and never would do so. Let them for a moment consider what was the Irish question. He apprehended all sides in the House agreed that the Irish question—which, like the poor, we had always with us, and always would have—was the difficulty which we experienced in governing Ireland, or, in other words, in obtaining in Ireland from our system of government the same results which we obtained in Scotland and England. That being so they must remember that the Irish question was quite as acute in the years when Ireland had a Parliament as in the years since she had not had a Parliament. If the Irish pepole were of one race and of one creed the difficulty of having an Irish Parliament would be small ; but it was notorious that a large minority, probably numbering nearer two millions than one, of the four millions in Ireland, were diametrically opposed to the adoption of Home Rule. This was a fact which entirely differentiated the Irish from other national movements which had often been quoted. There was no unanimity of sentiment in Ireland. The resolution spoke of a "Statutory" Parliament as being necessary. The word "Statutory" was delusive :—

Depend upon it if they once granted a separate Parliament to Ireland they would abandon all power for controlling the action or preventing the growth of that Parliament, unless they were prepared to have recourse to arms to put it down. It was absurd to suppose that the Irish people would be satisfied with the proposals which were made by Mr. Gladstone in 1886. It had been his fortune to hear Mr. Butt when he brought the Home Rule question before Parliament in 1874. In answering Mr. Butt, Lord Hartington stated that they could only look at his Home Rule Bill from an Imperial point of view, even if it were proved that it would confer benefits on Ireland. Lord Hartington then made the prophecy that if from the exigencies of party either side gave way on the Irish question, they would lose more support in England and Scotland than they would gain from the Irish members. This prophecy was remarkebly carried out. When Mr. Gladstone was converted to Home Rule he gained 86 Irish votes and lost 120 in England and Scotland. The cause of Mr. Gladstone's conversion in 1885 was that he was informed that Lord Carnarvon, Viceroy of Ireland, had formed strong opinion in favour of Home Rule, and Mr. Gladstone resorted to that process, sometimes a dangerous one, known as putting two and two together. Mr. Gladstone thought that if the Tory Viceroy was in favour of Home Rule, the Tory party must also be in favour of it. But Mr. Gladstone did not know that, with the exception of Lord Carnarvon, there was no member of the Cabinet who was willing to consent to advance a single step in the direction of Home Rule. If Mr. Gladstone's conversion to Home Rule was of the nature he described, did it not enormously detract from the merits and the force of the conversion. Was it not founded merely on a miscalculation of parliamentary chances by an old parliamentary hand ?

Discussing the chances of repeal, he said that the conclusion at which he had arrived was that the chances of repeal being carried were microscopically slender. If asked, would Home Rule ever be granted, he would say yes, but he could not tell the time ; he could only tell the epoch, and that would be when England had ceased to be a nation ; when her wealth and manufactures and commerce had all departed ; when the manly resolution and dogged determination of her sons had become a memory of the past. Then only would Ireland obtain Home Rule.

OBITUARY.

THE Reverend George Percy Badger, D.C.L., the eminent Oriental scholar, is dead. Sir James Outram availed himself of Mr. Badger's help in his dealings with the chiefs of India ; and when Sir James was appointed Commander-in-Chief to carry on the Persian war in 1857, Mr. Badger, by Sir James's request, was appointed staff chaplain and Arabic interpreter to the force. After helping to settle the differences between the Sultan of Oman and his brother and rival, Mr. Badger returned to England in 1861, and in the same year again joined Sir James Outram in the latter's visit to Egypt. In 1862 he left the service, and devoted himself henceforth mainly to literature. In 1872 he left England for a short time in order to go as secretary and confidential adviser to Sir Bartle Frere when that gentleman was sent as Special Envoy to the Sultan of Zanzibar ; and when that monarch came to this country three years later Mr. Badger was attached to him as interpreter. In recognition of his various services Mr. Badger was in 1873 created D.C.L. by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and by Royal Letters Patent was made a Knight of the Crown of Italy by King Victor Emmanuel in the same year, and Knight of the Gleaming Star by the Sultan of Zanzibar in 1880. Between the years 1839 and 1883 a large number of books were written by Mr. Badger, most of them dealing with Arabian history and literature and with his travels. Dr. Badger died in his seventy-third year.

Major-General Sir Thomas Peyton, Bart, died on Saturday evening, Feb. 18, at his country seat, Swift's House, Bicester. The deceased baronet, who was seventy years of age, and had seen considerable Indian service, was a magistrate for Oxfordshire, and served the office of high sheriff in 1881. He was a prominent member of both the Coaching and Four-in-Hand Clubs, and for some time drove the Windsor, and occasionally the Dorking, coach. He is succeeded in the title by Captain Algernon Peyton, late 11th Hussars.

PRINCE HENRY OF BATTENBERG'S HUNTING EXPERIENCES.

THE *Hampshire Independent* says :—Another mishap, and one of a more serious character than the previous accident, recently befell Prince Henry of Battenberg while hunting with the Isle of Wight Hounds. The meet took place at Freshwater, and the field, a capital one, were proceeding merrily at a rapid pace, led by Mr. John G. Harvey, over some fallow land from one cover to another, Prince Henry being close up with the hounds, when his horse, from some cause not ascertained, suddenly fell, throwing his Royal Highness heavily to the ground. Although having sustained injury to his shoulder, he remounted, his groom being directed meanwhile to fetch his trap from Newport. Mr. Hooker, of Ashengrove, however, offered himself to drive the Prince in to town, and the offer was accepted ; but the Prince's own carriage met them, and he was then conveyed to Osborne. Dr. William Hoffmeister attended him. It was found that his collar-bone and shoulder-blade were severely injured. He remained in bed on Thursday ; but the next day was able to accompany the Queen to Windsor.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders was held on Feb. 21 at the banking house of the Corporation, 65, Old Broad Street, Mr. Alex. Fraser in the chair, to confirm the two resolutions passed at the meeting held on Oct. 18, 1887, the first being "That this Court of directors be and they are hereby authorised to apply for and accept any renewed or supplemental charter, or any extension of the time for which the existing charter of the Corporation is granted ;" and the second empowering the directors to alter the period required for calling general meetings. On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Daniel (a director), the resolutions were confirmed.

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out ; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Debility. At chemists and druggists. —Cooper, Maden & Co. (Limited), Sole Agent, Bombay.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

TROOPS IN BURMA.

MR. SLAGG asked the Under-Secretary of State for India if he would supply to the House details of the number of troops which had been employed in the operations connected with the pacification of Upper Burma to the end of 1887 ; also the total cost of those operations, so far as it could be ascertained up to that time.

Sir J. Gorst : The number of troops employed in Upper Burma has been continually fluctuating. The greatest was in February, 1887 :—British, 6,781 ; native, 21,078—total, 27,859. At the end of 1887 it was :—British, 3,791 ; native, 14,275—total, 18,066. The extra army charges in Upper Burma were :—1885-86, Rx. 605,000 ; 1886-87, Rx. 1,160,000 ; 1887-88 (estimated), Rx. 1,350,000. Total to March 31, 1888, Rx. 3,115,000.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Mr. Slagg asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he would supply the House with details of the cost, up to date, of the railway from Sukkur to Sibi ; and also of the railways known respectively as the Scinde-Pishin line and the line through the Bolan Pass ; also the estimated cost of the extension by means of tunelling to Chaman.

Sir J. Gorst : The cost of the line from Sukkur to Sibi was Rx. 1,293,710, exclusive of Rx. 294,941, the cost of the Sukkur bridge. The cost of the Scinde-Pishin line was Rx. 4,055,603 ; of Bolan Pass line Rx. 875,711 ; of Killa Abdullah branch Rx. 48,351 ; of extension with tunnelling to Chaman Rx. 1,408,697. The total cost of all lines and branches was Rx. 8,006,715.

BEDS FOR THE INDIAN ARMY.

Mr. Bradlaugh asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether coir fibre beds were used for the Indian Army, and for how long they had been so used ; whether the use of coir fibre for beds instead of straw was less costly ; and whether the authorities and men were alike satisfied.

Sir J. Gorst : The Secretary of State is aware that coir fibre is used for beds in the Indian Army. Its use is a matter of local administration within the discretion of the Government of India, and the Secretary of State has no official information as to its advantages.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Jacob Bright asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was true that the retirement of the present Director of the Indo-European Telegraphs was overdue under the Service Rules ; and whether he was not only allowed still to retain his appointment with all its valuable remuneration and perquisites, but was also allowed to hold the appointment of Director of the Edinburgh Museum on a large salary.

Sir J. Gorst said there was no present Director of the Indo-European Telegraphs, as that officer had to retire under an order of the Secretary of State on the 15th of February.

Mr. King asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he would lay upon the table a copy of the despatch of the Secretary of State with reference to the block in promotion and other grievances of the Telegraph Department in India ; whether any officers of the department had as yet accepted the offer for retirement made in that despatch ; whether, under the system of grading instituted by that despatch and the abolition of the privilege hitherto in favour of officiating promotions being from grade to grade, many officers were mulcted of a large percentage of their emoluments while the Government saved a very large sum ; on what grounds permanent promotions were fixed by the despatch to be made only twice a year, on the 1st of April and the 1st of October, and whether he was aware of any precedent for such a provision in any other service of the Crown ; whether the fixing of the 31st of March as the latest date for the submission of retirements had practicly operated to take away the inducements for retirement in nearly all the cases, if not in every case, where retirement under the regulations of the despatch would have offered any advantage ; and whether, in the circumstances, the Government would reconsider its proposals.

Sir J. Gorst : (1) Yes, if the hon. member will move for it, I will lay it on the table. (2) None. (3) No officers are damaged, as the rights of all existing officers are safe-guarded. (4) No such provision is made in the despatch. It was introduced by the Government of India, but no reasons for it have been communicated to the Secretary of State. (5) The date, the 31st of March, was fixed to give every officer ample time for consideration. The Secretary of State is not aware that the inducement to retire has been taken away thereby. (6) The Secretary of State will wait till the 31st of March before further considering the matter.

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT AND INDIA.

Mr. Mundella asked the Under-Secretary of State for India what steps had been taken to extend the Merchandise Marks Act to India, and with what result.

Sir J. Gorst : The extension of the Merchandise Marks Act to India was suggested to the Government of India in July, 1887. The matter is still under consideration.

THE INDIAN ACCOUNTS.

Sir G. Campbell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the cost of the railways to and beyond Quetta were charged to loans and excluded from the revenue account ; if so, whether the amount was included among ordinary loans or classed with productive railway loans.

Sir J. Gorst : The cost of the Quetta railways is charged to loans and excluded from revenue account. It is classed as "capital outlay on railways and irrigation works." The technical term "productive" was abandoned in 1884 on the recommendation of a Committee of the House of Commons.

Sir G. Campbell gave notice that he would take the earliest opportunity of calling attention to the utterly misleading character of the Indian accounts.

INDIAN CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Sir J. Gorst, in reply to Mr. Stuart, said : A despatch on Indian contagious diseases was, as I stated to the House last Session, sent by the Secretary of State to the Government of India last year. On Jan. 7 a telegram was received from that Government to say that the question was under consideration by them in communication with the local governments, whose opinions might shortly be expected, and that in all probability a despatch would be sent home in that month. The despatch has not yet been received, but is expected.

STATE REGULATION OF VICE IN INDIA.

Mr. Williamson asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he had knowledge of the system of licensing prostitutes in military stations in India by the public and military authorities ; whether his attention had been called to the last official report, wherein it was stated with satisfaction, with respect to Sitapur, "that the houses of these registered women are well kept" ; and as to a recent march to Lucknow, when a number of these women were said to have accompanied the troops.

Mr. Stuart wished to ask the hon. Gentleman before he answered the question, whether he was aware that Miss Florence Nightingale, on Nov. 21, 1862, had written a remarkable letter in the sense of the question, which was published in a report on the sanitary state of the East Indies in 1863 ; and whether he was aware that, after the existence of this system had been brought before the Army and Sanitary Commission, they had reported that the system had failed in India to protect the troops—

The Speaker : Order, order. The hon. member is rather exceeding the bounds of a question or anything that is supposed to grow out of the question. (Hear, hear.)

Sir J. Gorst : I must ask the hon. member to give notice of the last question. With regard to the question on the paper, in July 1887 the Secretary of State in accordance with a promise made to the Bishop of Lichfield in another place, addressed a despatch to the Government of India on this subject. Communications have since passed which are not yet complete. The official information, however, which is so far in the possession of the Secretary of State is at variance with the statements upon which the question appears to be founded. The statements are contained in a report which has been published and circulated in this country, dated Umballa, Jan. 14, 1888, and signed Alfred S Dyer. The Secretary of State will send this document to the Government of India and request a detailed report on the various allegations therein contained. If anything like the practices alleged by Mr. Dyer prevails in India, measures will be taken to secure that any such practices shall be stopped forthwith.

LIQUOR LICENCES IN BURMA.

In reply to a question by Mr. Bryce on this subject, Sir J. Gorst said : In accordance with the statement made by me in August last a despatch was sent to the Government of India by the Secretary of State, but the information asked for has not yet been received. The attention of the Government of India has again been called to the matter.

Mr. Bryce, considering the answer of the hon. gentleman, gave notice that he should take an early opportunity of calling attention to the inordinate delay which occurred in obtaining information from the Government of India.

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WATCH-MAKERS' TOOLS and MATERIALS of various descriptions at lowest wholesale and retail prices.—KANNY & Co., 6, Rampart-Row.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION SALE of about 900 heads of cattle, lately returned from Massowah at Cooria, opposite to the Cooria Hospital.

Mr. BOMANJI DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., at Cooria, opposite the Cooria Hospital, by order of Messrs. Ismail Gaugji and Co., and at the account and risk of Guiseppe Luccardi.

About 900 heads of cattle.

Terms of sale. Cash before delivery.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 13th March, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Waree Bunder.

On Tuesday, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

A large quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, &c.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

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1 handsome strong canoe-shaped landau, by Kesterton, suitable for pair.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 13th March, 1888.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO. No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW STREETS.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at the Carnac Bunder (near the bridge) THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1-30 p.m., a quantity of coal ashes; also at 3 p.m., at the Love Grove Pumping Station (Worli), a quantity of coal ashes.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market, on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Bandora, for 12 months from 1st April 1888 to 31st March 1889, and squatters' fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish and Mutton Markets, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered, either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets for 12 months, *i.e.*, from 1st April 1888 to 31st March 1889.

For particulars and conditions of those sales respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

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Bombay, 13th March, 1888.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 12.

REUTER's financial telegram of Saturday shows no change in any of the items usually wired. The General Produce Markets were also without further movement.

Our last report contained all the latest news regarding Cotton excepting that brought by this morning's message, which reports the Liverpool Market steady at opening; probable Sales, 10,000 bales; Imports, 9,000 bales.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	20,44,166
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	1,58,112
Other Deposits	Inc.	32,37,174
Government Securities	Dec.	3,424
Loans	Dec.	98,228
Bills Discounted	Inc.	1,39,663
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	3,82,424
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	10,40,944

The comparatively languid state of business for the time of year is illustrated by the Bank's statement issued this afternoon which, although showing an increase of but 10 lakhs in the Cash Balance, discloses, as will be seen from the figures given above, a net diminution in trade requirements of some 32 lakhs during past week, the difference between these figures and the Cash Balance being chiefly due to heavy Government withdrawals. There is nothing on the surface of things at present indicative of greater animation in our export trade, and the continued absence of support from the European produce markets may prolong the period of comparative dulness here; but the result may well be, as we have often seen before, that a larger bulk of business will be compressed into a smaller space of time, and the demand for money all the greater from its having been postponed.

COTTON has been decidedly dull here to-day, and though dealers have endeavoured to induce business by lowering their pretensions, demand has been almost absent from all quarters, and the reported transactions of the day have been confined to a few hundred bales each of Julgaum, at Rs. 199; Nuggur, at Rs. 207; and Bengals, at Rs. 176-80 per candy. "Fully Good" Bengals are a rupee lower, both for this month and next, but the other grades of this growth are quoted as before. Oomra descriptions generally, excepting Khangaum and Barsee, are Re. 1 lower; but in Julgaum the decline is Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. Dhollera kinds and Broach show little change in price. The following are this afternoon's official quotations:—

	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals	180	174	170	March.
Do.	180-1	175	170	April.
Akola	...	210	205-6	March.
Khangaum	...	214	210	do.
Julgaum	...	202	197	do.
Khandeish	...	...	195	do.
Barsee	...	218	210-11	do.
Bhownuggur	216	205-6	...	do.
Do.	215	204-5	195	April & May
Dhollera, Bombay pressed	212	202	192	do.
Broach	238-9	235	229	March.
Dharwar	...	...	204	May.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—These markets have been closed to-day owing to a Hindoo holiday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	10,369	bales.
Wheat	12,883	cwt.
Linseed	4,415	"
Rapeseed	1,772	"
Gingelly	3,865	"
Groundnuts	12,746	"

FREIGHTS.—With no improvement in the demand for ready tonnage, or inquiry for forward charters we must call the market very quiet, if not dull; but rates show no change from those last quoted.

EXCHANGE.—A very flat tone, which, in view of surrounding circumstances, may perhaps be taken as presaging lower rates, has prevailed in this market to-day. Quotations for Bank Paper have shown no appreciable change, but 3 months' sight Credits are at closing 1-32d. lower than on Saturday afternoon. In the former a little has been done to-day; but there have been hardly any Mercantile Bills offering. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4½d. to 19-32d. p. rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4 19-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 11-16d.	"
Credits 3 "	1s. 4⅞d.	"
France 3 "	177½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Four per cents. for cash opened at the enhanced rate of 98½, and remained steady thereat all day, with little doing. For the next account there has been a good demand at 98⅜ to 7-16 in view of an idea prevailing in the market that Paper will be scarce for delivery should much of it be taken up by buyers. For next month's settlement, the rate has been 98 3-16. Four-and-a-half per cents. were called 104 in the morning, but they closed 104½, though nominal to a great extent.

SHARES.—There has not been much doing in this market to-day, but we have again to report a downward movement in most of those Mill Shares which show any change, the "bears" of this scrip having apparently got the market into their hands for the moment. Khatao Mucconji, Maneckji Petit, and Queen, are all Rs. 10 lower; Colaba Land and Mill, Ripon, and Jevraz Balloo, are Rs. 5 down; and Oriental are quoted Rs. 2½ lower. Imperial alone are higher by Rs. 10 per share. Albert Press Shares have advanced Rs. 5. Bombay-Burma Corporation are Rs. 10 dearer for the first issue, and Rs 2½ for the second. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 5.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	790
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	865xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	745
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100 $125	all	17½ do.	845
National Bank of India	37,330	250		5 pct.	125

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,300
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	885
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	250
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	110xd
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15	162½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	625
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	95
East India Press Co.	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,175
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...	..	275
Fort Press Co.	100	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,375
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	550xd
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 35	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	345
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	207½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 5	71½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	407½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	490
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	90
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	280
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 70	440xd
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	475
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,300
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	00
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,000	Rs	660

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 10th March as compared with the statement of the 3rd March 1888:—

	March 3. Rs.	March 10. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	26,50,000	26,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	74,14,958	53,70,792
do. do. at Branches	22,49,276	24,07,388
Other Deposits	2,55,85,789	2,88,22,963
Post Bills	15,573	13,436
Cash Credits undrawn	8,00,229	10,72,211
Rs	4,87,15,825	5,03,36,790
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorised Securities	36,02,208	35,98,784
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	47,05,989	48,67,719
Loans, on Security of do.	29,61,466	28,63,238
Current Accounts, overdrawn	5,466	3,225
Bills Discounted and purchased	2,42,49,767	2,43,89,430
Stamps	27,912	28,039
Dead Stock ... Rs. 5,86,514		
Amt. applied in reduction .. 2,85,000		
	3,01,514	3,01,514
Bullion	1,34,800	1,34,800
Cash Balances with Correspondents	5,70,173	9,52,597
Cash and Currency Notes	1,21,56,500	1,31,97,444
	4,87,15,825	5,03,36,790

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

BADGER—February 21, at Westbourne-park, the Rev George Percy Badger, D C L, late Chaplain, Bombay Presidency, aged 72.

BARNFATHER—February 20, at Tunbridge, W Barnfather, P W D, Bengal, retired.

BURNETT—February 15, Major-Genl F C Burnett, of Gadgirth, Ayrshire, and late of the Royal (Bengal) Artillery, aged 77.

FRANKS—February 15, at Beaminster, Dorset, William Charles, son of Col W A Franks, late Commandant 10th Regt Bengal Infantry, aged 28.

JAMES—February 20, at Leamington, Spa, Caroline, widow of Maj John Arthur James, late of the Bengal Army, aged 77.

KINGSCOTE—February 15, at Harrogate, Robert Arthur Fitzhardinge Kingscote, late of the 17th Lancers, aged 77.

MARDEN—February 20, Thomas Marden, Retired, India, U C S.

PIDCOCK—February 22, at Talbot-square, Hyde Park, Arthur De Henneses Parry Pidcock, son of the late Henry Pidcock, Esq, Bengal Civil Service.

TRITTON—February 19, at Westbourne-park, Harriette Elizabeth, widow of Edmund Tritton, C B, Surgeon, Bengal Army, Inspector-Genl of Hospitals, North-West Provinces, India, aged 78.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—February 27, at Mohona Mukh, Assam, the wife of Thomas Coleridge Anderson, River Superintendent, Assam Railways and Trading Co., of a daughter.

NEWHOUSE—March 6, at 38, Chandmari Road, Howrah, the wife of H J Newhouse, of a daughter.

ROSE—March 10, at Kulhar (Bhopal), the wife of Elisha Rose, Sub-Engineer, P W D, Indian Midland Railway, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1888.

THE importance which is attached to the Bombay Municipal Bill finds an illustration in the length to which the discussion on a point of such secondary concern as the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner was carried in the Legislative Council on Saturday. The Council virtually affirmed the principle of a facultative power to appoint a Deputy Commissioner in rejecting the Hon. Mr. Mehta's amendment for omitting the fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh sections. But a subsequent amendment, moved by the Hon. Mr. Telang, and carried, places the appointment, when it is held to be necessary that it should be made, in the hands of the Corporation. We hope that it will never be found necessary to appoint a Deputy Commissioner, and for that reason we should have been glad if Mr. Mehta's amendment had been carried. The fact that the power which the Act will give is permissive, and may possibly never be exercised, would not remove the objection to the clause if the power itself were objectionable. The Hon. Mr. Naylor gave good reason to believe that the power, if given, would not lie dormant. The conclusion of one of his arguments, as stated by himself, was to establish "not only the possibility but the probability—a considerable probability—that a Deputy Commissioner would be needed," or at all events, we may say, deemed by the Government to be needed. The apologists for the two sections bearing on this subject had to deal first with the general presumption which lies against all new appointments—that they would potentially lead to a permanent increase of expenditure. The presumption is sometimes removed by reasonable proof that increase in cost will be more than repaid by an increase in efficiency; but we must not take it for granted that any such proof would be forthcoming in this case. The defence of the proposal as it stood rested upon the great and continuous increase in the work and responsibilities of the Municipal Commissioner, and the possibility—the probability we should almost say after Mr. Naylor's statement—that the Government might deem it necessary to provide him with a Deputy. Mr. Naylor, and subsequently Mr. Richey, were as successful as we should have expected them to be in establishing the first part of their case. No one disputes that the Municipal Commissioner is one of the most hardly worked officials in the Presidency. But it is not a necessary inference from this that he must have a Deputy, or even that the Government must reserve power to themselves to appoint one. Mr. Naylor's strictly accurate account of the burden which rests upon the Commissioner may possibly be made to point to another conclusion than that which the Government arrived at in framing this Bill. Those long journeys of inspection on which the Commissioner is represented as setting out morning after morning, and which seem to make a day's work before the day's work begins, are evidences of an energy and fidelity to duty on the part of a public servant which the city appreciates. But it would be at least as easy to argue from them the need of an economy of effort—of a certain delegation of inspecting power—as to find in them proof that a Deputy Commissioner should be appointed. Mr. Naylor's account of the matter reminds us of the late Mr. Bagehot's definition of a good man of business, not as a man who can get through a great deal of work himself, but as one who can get a good deal of work out of others; and it is quite open to question whether a system under which the responsible head of a large Municipal administration has to superintend the details of public business in the manner described by the Legal Remembrancer pays due regard to the economy of the higher quality of labour. If that is so the remedy for such inconvenience as may arise from a large and rapid growth in the claims upon the administration must be sought in another direction. It will not escape notice that the defenders of the two sections bearing on this matter made no effort to supply precedents for the expedient which it is proposed to adopt. Yet there is scarcely any department of administration, here or at home, of which, in varying degree, the same record of growth in work and responsibility could not be produced. In how many or in how few such instances have the requirements of the case been met by providing the responsible head of the administration with a Deputy? To take an example from home experience—there is no department of the administration in which, in consequence of activity in domestic legislation, there has been so large an accretion of work in recent years as in the Local Government Board. The responsibility of the President of the Board grows with the growth of its duties, but he is not relieved by the appointment at intervals of Deputies to whom he can delegate a portion of his labours. Few proposals, even in practice, reach their logical outcome; if this were to do so the further growth in the burden of civic administration in Bombay which Mr. West anticipates would have to be met, not by the appointment of one Deputy Commissioner, but by a fresh appointment every time that statistical proof could be furnished of a given increase in the demands upon the time of the Commissioner and his Deputy. And whatever objection may be entertained the principle of the two sections dealing with this subject must remain, even if the Corporation retain the power of appointing him. Mr. Telang's amendment adds one more to the powers which the Bill entrusts to the Corporation, but if it is an inadvisable thing to appoint an unnecessary officer, the power of appointment is not a precious possession.

MR. CRAWFORD, the chairman of the East Indian Railway, qualified his recent charge against the Bombay and Baroda and Rajputana Railways, of pilfering the East Indian traffic, with the admission that the people of Bombay were ten times as energetic as those of Calcutta. What if this pilfering were on enquiry to prove nothing worse nor better than a form of the energy in which Mr. Crawford recognizes the excellence of people on this side of India? A disinterested witness, *Indian Engineering*, which is not likely to greatly extenuate the sins of the Bombay side, admits as much and more when in a recent number it observes that it is this wholesome competition that helps to keep down the high rates which were the exclusive monopoly of the East Indian Railway, and that what the chairman of that Company calls pilfering is a boon to the public. An admirably impartial judgment this, and a rebuke by implication to some up-country commentators who look on any railway influence that has its centre in Bombay, or any criticisms on railway policy emanating from this side, as essentially malign, and having no other object than to put a spoke in the wheel of all neighbours and possible rivals. Mr. Crawford's example, or something else, has inspired the *Pioneer* to put the usual "pilfering" interpretation upon our recent observations on the Kalka, Delhi and Umballa Railway project. It will be seen at once how foolish is this view of the matter. The *Pioneer* itself admits that the Kalka to Umballa part of the project is desirable and that it would pay, and through a correspondent whose views it endorses it shows that Calcutta would get as much out of the scheme as Bombay. We have heard of official fears that that part of the line which would give shorter and more direct connection between Umballa and Delhi than that which is afforded by the North-Western Railway would injuriously compete with that line. But this is at the least doubtful; and too much would be made of the consideration if it were held to sanction the continuous neglect of a rich grain-growing district like that which the line between Delhi and Umballa would traverse. To spoil a district or to let its resources run to waste lest the extra convenience which a short route would give might reduce the traffic receipts of a portion of one of the great state lines is not a particularly commendable purpose of railway policy, especially when the district which it is proposed to serve is a new one. May we be permitted to present that aspect of the question without provoking the *Pioneer* to repeat its objection to the doctrine—which by the way has never been ours—that every scheme which is designed to benefit the trade of Bombay must be accepted as though India contained no other port? This scheme, we take it, so far as it is designed to benefit anyone beyond the shareholders, is designed to benefit the districts intervening between Delhi and Umballa, and to the people of those districts it will matter little whether their produce be shipped at Bombay or at Karachi, so long as the port is accessible, rates of transit thither are low, and port charges and conveniences are reasonable and encouraging to shippers. Why the unlucky Delhi and Karachi project in any form should be brought into the discussion at this time is more than we can understand. When a tract of country has to be opened up it is usual to connect the railway to be run through it with one that exists, and not with one that has been talked about, still less with one that the determining authority—who by the way, pronounced judgment from the hill tops, and not from the vitiated atmosphere of Bombay—has very emphatically declared against. If the Sind authorities can satisfy themselves that any part of the condemned scheme—a line from Hyderabad to Oomerkot, for instance—can be taken up with any prospect of a return adequate to the outlay upon it, they would not be long in securing the concurrence of the Government of India. There are some encouraging examples of what can be done in the way of local railways when the initial expenditure—as for instance in the case of the Jodhpore Railway—is kept strictly to the traffic necessities of the district. Practicable schemes, however, are seriously discouraged by the schemes which impracticable theorists, at Allahabad and elsewhere, are trailing across the path in season and out of season. When Karachi is dazzled with visions of the Cawnpore wheat harvests being diverted from Bombay to that port, not much attention is likely to be given to less romantic but more practicable schemes.

MR. ROBERT GIFFEN is a Godsend to patriotic Britons of to-day. He is the sworn foe of the pessimist, and gives place not for a moment to the man who declares other days were better than our own. Having demonstrated that the average Briton of to-day lives in clover compared with his compeer of other days, the statistical Doctor now shows in the *Board of Trade Journal* that Mr. Goschen was discoursing on a fallacy the other day when he declared Englishmen must think less of sport and pleasure generally and more of work if they were to hold their own against the Germans. From a hundred directions we have been told the Teuton trader was displacing the Anglo-Saxon trader, and our shopkeeping superiority was leaving us. All this is now proved by Dr. Giffen to be false. German trade has increased, but not in rivalry with British trade in markets common to both. In Northern Europe, especially in Russia, German productions have found increased sale, and also to some extent in Italy. In Germany itself British goods stand at fifteen per cent., or twice as much as the French, and four times as much as American. British imports into France are about the same proportion, imports from Germany representing nine per cent. there and from the United States seven. In the United States Germany and France are on an equality, imports from those countries being each ten per cent. of the whole, while the United Kingdom shows its supremacy here also by being credited with twenty-four per cent. of the imports. But British preponderance is most marked in the trade of the world outside Europe. England sends 47 per cent. of the goods imported into Egypt, France fourteen, Germany one. Germany and France, if Mr. Giffen's tables are not at fault, send nothing to China, while England sends twenty-eight per cent. of all that China imports, only four per cent. being sent by the United States. It is scarcely credible that neither Germany nor France contributes nothing towards reimbursing the Chinese exporters of tea and silk; Mr. Giffen will not object to substituting "hardly anything" for the nothing which he prefers. To Japan Englands sends forty-three per cent. of that country's imports, while Germany only sends seven, France five, and the United States nine per cent. In the Indian and Colonial Markets the United Kingdom enjoys an ascendancy which has nothing to fear from Germany as matters stand. India takes seventy-five per cent. of its imports from England, while the imports from Germany can only be expressed in the vulgarest of fractions of the one per cent. which France has achieved. These entries in the table may perhaps hide the fact that a certain amount of German goods finds its way into India in British bottoms and under British trade marks. Australia takes fifty-two per cent. of its imports from England and the merest fractions of one per cent. from Germany and France together. Another reassuring fact is that England sends far more to the markets of each of her three great competitors than either of the other two to the third; equalling or nearly equalling the exports of the two competitors. This may be stated in another form; the imports of France, Germany and the United States being equal to 455 millions in all, England has more than any two of those countries for her single share. There is a slight diminution of the rate of increase of English exports to European countries as compared with that of Germany; in the case of France there is an actual decrease. The increase of exports to European markets from the United Kingdom is £6,448,000; the increase of German exports is £17,177,000, while the decrease from France to those markets is £5,346,000. The general conclusion is that the popular impression that German trade is beating the English out of foreign markets is a mistaken induction from some isolated facts. There are no consular reports from the British possessions to counterbalance the effect of such reports from smaller markets where the Germans are doing their best to push their trade. While their trade is developing, that of England is developing, more slowly relatively, but the increase is actually greater. That of France is on the whole declining rather than advancing—a serious out look taken in connection with the enormous burdens France has to bear.

DR. PINKERTON, the new Surgeon-General, was formerly senior physician in charge of the European General Hospital. Is it too much to express a hope that for the sake of his former connection with the institution, if on no other grounds, he will make use of his influence with the Government to get the new building erected? We have been talking about a new Hospital for forty years, and two years since the Government appointed a Committee to report upon the question of a site. A site was found by the Committee and sanctioned by the Government, and plans for a new building at the cost of ten lakhs were prepared in the Public Works Department. But the plans are still plans and nothing more, and there are no signs now of a move being about to be made, although public opinion is as strong on the subject as ever it was, and it is as true to-day as it has been all along that the nurses' quarters and the female ward are discreditable to the city.

THE Volunteer Athletic Association's Tournament concluded yesterday evening under very favourable circumstances, though there was a marked falling off in the attendance. Lieut. N. Devlin, B.V.R., proved himself the best man at arms, having beaten Volunteer E. W. Fern, the Honorary Secretary to the Association, who in his turn won from Sergeant Wilmore, the crack East Yorkshire man. Messrs. H. Symons and H. King were the best among the Light Horsemen, and Duffedar Imambeg eclipsed all the other sowars of the Governor's Body-guard. Among the athletes, Mr. W. Waite, Master T. Reed, and Sergt Patterson won first prizes in the different events. The sports concluded at a late hour, and the prizes were distributed by H. E. the Governor.

WE are sorry to hear that Mr. Cowper, a Calcutta merchant, died whilst a passenger in the Pekin on the voyage to Bombay.

THE following are balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of February:—1886, Rs. 11,81,29,000; 1887, Rs. 12,00,96,000; 1888, Rs. 13,20,95,000.

THE Malabar left Portsmouth for Queenstown and Bombay on Wednesday, Feb. 22, to make the last outward voyage during the present trooping season. Her list of passengers comprised 54 officers, 871 men (mostly belonging to the Royal Artillery), 43 women, and 53 children. The Malabar sailed without having been docked, notwithstanding the fact that on the previous voyage to and from Bombay she consumed between 300 and 400 tons of coal extra owing to the foulness of her bottom.

MR. PHILLIPS, the artist at Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, Calcutta, has just completed an oil-painting of Her Majesty the Queen which is intended for the Meerut Town Hall. The portrait has been taken from a recent photograph and represents Her Majesty as wearing a black silk dress with the Star of India, the badge of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, and the badge of the Royal Order of Victoria and Albert. The picture is said to be an excellent one. Both Mr. Phillips and his talented daughter have been exhibitors within recent years at the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition.

THE railway between Tonghoo and Mandalay is being rapidly pushed on, to the vexation no doubt of the dacoits, and to the satisfaction of all whose security and prosperity depend on ready communication with Rangoon. The whole distance is 230 miles, of which more than half is now finished, while the remainder is being constructed in three sections at the rate in the aggregate of a mile a day. The section between Tonghoo, the terminus of the existing line from Rangoon, and Pyinmana, may be opened next month, which will bring the last named place within fifteen hours of Rangoon, with its troops, stores, medical supplies, and other resources.

IT is announced from St. Petersburg that Count Tolstoi, the Minister of the Interior, without previously obtaining the sanction of the Council of the Empire, has submitted to the Committee of Ministers a Bill providing the peasant proprietors shall in future be prohibited from selling their land. On the abolition of serfdom, in 1861, every peasant had allotted to him a piece of land which was to be regarded as his actual property as soon as he had paid the prices by instalment, which were spread over a term of years. Count Tolstoi's new Bill is therefore regarded as entirely at variance with the explicit declarations of the law above mentioned, and as tending to render the peasants again *adscripti glebæ*, inasmuch as it makes it almost impossible for them to leave the strip of land assigned to them. A similar Bill was submitted to the Council of the Empire in 1885, but was immediately rejected by that body. Count Tolstoi has, therefore, on this occasion submitted his scheme to the Committee of Ministers, in the hope of gaining the Czar's sanction for putting its provisions in force, not till the form of a law, but in that of a provisional administrative act.

IT is reported from Madrid that a telegram has been received from the Governor of Lourenso Marques reporting that the Maputo tribe, who inhabit the district immediately north of Amatongaland, have offered their submission to the Portuguese. It will be remembered that by the award of Marshal MacMahon the Portuguese were given Delagoa Bay and the territory down to 26 deg. 30 min. south. The natives have hitherto shown themselves not too friendly disposed towards the Portuguese. Steps have recently been taken by the Portuguese to abolish this state of affairs. The boundaries between the Amatongas and the Maputos have not been defined, and the former people have expressed a wish to become subject to Great Britain. The correspondent of the *Morning Post* states that when the Governor of Natal received last summer the delegates of the Amatonga Queen he told them that England would in no way contravene the rights of Portugal. He adds:—It appears that all will be satisfactorily settled. Portugal will maintain her rights down to 26 deg. 30 min., and England will probably assume the protectorate of Amatongaland south of that parallel.

A LIVELY scandal, not unmingled with some misgiving, has been created at Grenoble by the disappearance in company with a seductive Bavarian lady of an artillery non-commissioned officer. The young woman, who is said to be the daughter of a dashing officer in the Kaiser's army, arrived at Grenoble about a year ago in the modest *role* of a governess; but soon, without rhyme or reason, she left her place for a *brasserie*, of which she soon became the prominent attraction. The military authorities kept a sharp eye on her, and an officer who had been too demonstrative in his admiration of her charms was quietly removed to another garrison. Then she took up with the gunner. A few days ago she was politely requested to call on the following morning at the governor's head-quarters to answer a few questions. She decamped forthwith in the direction of Geneva, whither she has been followed by her new admirer. It is, of course, feared that valuable information has leaked out through this channel, though a search made at the abode of the fair Bavarian has revealed nothing of a compromising nature.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR.

BERLIN, March 12.

The Emperor arrived at midnight and does not appear to have suffered any harm from the journey.

Great enthusiasm was displayed all along the route, notwithstanding a heavy snowstorm was raging.

The Emperor on reaching the Palace immediately proceeded to the room where lay the body of his father, which was then soon after conveyed to the Cathedral under an escort of cavalry, Prince Wilhelm and the other members of the Royal Family following, forming an imposing pageant.

THE THIBETAN QUESTION.

RECALL OF THE CHINESE RESIDENT AT LHASSA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 12.

It is officially announced that the Chinese Government has recalled its Resident at Lhassa as a mark of Imperial displeasure at his failure to withdraw the Thibetan forces from Lingtu.

The Thibetan officials have reached the frontier but their object is not known.

Mr. Paul left Darjeeling on Friday.

FAREWELL DEMONSTRATION IN HONOUR OF THE VICEROY.

The Indian Association entered a protest against the meeting of 22nd instant convened in the name of the inhabitants of Bengal to honour the Viceroy, as such a meeting will not express the sense of the whole native community of the province.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, March 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Bombay, left here this evening.

MARSEILLES, March 10.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall arrived here on the evening of the 9th inst.

ADEN, March 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, outward bound for Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this evening.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kungra, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this evening.

COLOMBO, March 12.

H. M. S. Bacchante from Trincomalee arrived.

H. M. S. Tamar left for Portsmouth.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, March 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 1-16d.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight	1 4½d.
3 per cent. Consols for account	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68¼
4½ per cent. do.	72⅜
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106½
Bar Silver	43½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(March 12.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
America.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
China.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Teheran route interrupted beyond Emden.
Communication with Suakim still interrupted.
Extra mail leaves Suez for Suakim direct to-morrow morning.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, March 11.

10 p.m.	77·2

MONDAY, 12.

6 a.m.	75·1
10 a.m.	80·2
2 p.m.	82·4
4 p.m.	82·4

OPENING OF THE VICTORIA DOCK.

One of the greatest public works ever undertaken in Bombay with the object of adding to its commercial importance, the new Victoria Dock, was opened yesterday morning without any formal ceremony, not a single member of Government, nor any Government official, nor any of the Trustees of the Port being present. Several vessels had on the previous day entered the Prince's Dock, which adjoins the new Dock. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning, the officers of the Port Trust, with some ladies and friends, attended at the new Dock to witness the entrance of three vessels according to previous arrangement. Among those present were:—Mr. G. A. Manson, the secretary to the Port Trustees; Sir Henry Morland, port officer; Mr. G. E. Ormiston, the chief engineer, to whom it must have been a source of satisfaction to witness the completion of an undertaking to which his energy and skill had been devoted for some years; Mr. Lynn, the resident engineer for the Dock, Mr. Messant, his assistant; Mr. Squire, assistant engineer; Mr. F. G. Dumayne, the superintendent of the Dock; Mr. Conry, assistant dock superintendent; Mr. D. Jolley, dock master; Mr. Alfred King, Mr. L. Bergl, &c. The Saint Regulas, commanded by Captain Henry, which was gaily decorated with flags from stem to stern, passed from the Prince's Dock through the communication-passage and had the honour of being the first to enter the Victoria Dock amidst the cheers of the crowds who had assembled on the occasion. She was followed by the steam-ship Suez, and then by the Sacrobosco. Both the latter vessels were also decorated with flags and were assigned their proper berths by Mr. Dumayne. The entrance of all the three vessels was effected without the slightest hitch or obstacle, and during the week several more vessels are expected to enter the Dock. The Victoria Dock will now come into general use for exports to begin with, and later on for imports as well when the hydraulic cranes and the sheds have been quite completed. It was not intended to open the Dock until the beginning of April next, when everything would have been ready for use. During the past week or two, however, several vessels having been kept waiting for want of berth in the Prince's Dock, the Trustees, in the exercise of their discretion, thought it best to relieve the pressure for berths earlier than was intended.

Intelligence received in Paris from Tahiti states that the whole of the members of the Government of Raiatea, as well as one hundred notables of the island, have arrived at Tahiti to ask for the annexation of their country to France. With the exception that one chief has rebelled, all is well in the island.

The hearing of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt's action against Mr. Byrne was concluded in Dublin on Saturday, Feb. 18. Lord Chief Baron Palles expressed deep regret at seeing a man of Mr. Blunt's culture being brought from gaol into that court day after day, and thought he had meddled with matters which were dangerous, and of which he had not the remotest conception. He (the Chief Baron) declared the Plan of Campaign to be an illegal movement, and said that any meeting to promote its objects was an illegal assembly, which it was the duty of any magistrate to disperse. After deliberating for an hour, the jury intimated that they could not agree; but it was not until more than three hours later that his lordship consented to their discharge without returning a verdict. It was stated that nine of the jurymen were in favour of a verdict for Mr. Blunt and three against.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Mr. Tenniel's cartoon this week is clever, but it comes a little too late. To represent Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell as schoolboys, promising Headmaster Smith amendment this half, would have exactly hit off the situation at the beginning of last week. The great event of the present week is the unexpected victory of the Gladstonian candidates at Southwark and West Edinburgh. I say unexpected, for though, perhaps, many Liberals believed they might hold their own in the South London borough, it never entered their thoughts that Mr. Causton would obtain anything like a majority of nearly twelve hundred, and probably not one considered Mr. Buchanan's chances at all hopeful. Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, I see, thinks that Southwark decided Edinburgh, and that if the polling in the latter constituency had taken place a day earlier, the result would have been different. By a parity of reasoning Doncaster (where the votes are being counted as I write) and Deptford should go for Home Rule. Disappointing as the Southwark election was to the Ministerialists, and they in no way attempt to conceal their feelings on the subject, I am inclined to think that the contest in Edinburgh was a still greater disappointment. Southwark is very largely a working-class constituency, and the Government had to bear the brunt not only of Mr. Matthew's mistakes, but of Sir Charles Warren's unpopularity. These two causes, though undoubtedly important in the Metropolis, in no way operated in the Scotch capital. The western division of Edinburgh is the Malabar Hill of that city, and as the Ministry have decidedly the great bulk of "the classes" on their side in the existing circumstances, it was only natural that they should expect to defeat Mr. Buchanan. Colonel Saunderson was not exaggerating when he told an Edinburgh audience that the Government would rather lose, I think, he said, five Tory seats than that Mr. Raleigh, the Unionist candidate, should be defeated. Some rather angry letters have appeared inthe *Morning Post* from Conservatives, attributing the success of Mr. Causton to the Cass case, the Bloy case, the interference with the Trafalgar Square meetings, and similar causes. But it is doubtful if we should have heard any Conservative complaints as to Trafalgar Square if Southwark had returned a Unionist instead of a Gladstonian. The Conservative Metropolitan members, as a body, will oppose Sir Charles Russell's motion, but it is well known that at the meeting they held a day or two ago one of their number at least did not hesitate to condemn the Government for refusing to permit political gatherings in the Square, and several others declined to commit themselves. It is very likely that Mr. Matthew's action has materially helped to swell the majority of Mr. Causton, but if the Conservatives or any large section of them believe this, why do they not put pressure on the Government to get rid of the Home Secretary? The hon. gentleman has been a great political failure. He joined the Ministry as it were under a cloud owing to his former connection with the Home Rule party; he is little or no use to the Government as a debater, and he is constantly putting himself in the wrong. And yet he is apparently unconscious of his complete breakdown as a Minister. To see him sitting on the Treasury bench with his self-satisfied air, smiling in a patronising sort of way when Mr. Balfour makes any particularly good points, one would think that he was the man who keeps the Government from going to pieces. Lord Salisbury must surely have wished several times lately that Mr. Matthews would resign, but perhaps the right hon. gentleman declines to take a hint. It used to be said a short time ago that he disliked the work of Home Secretary, and that he would be glad to get out of it. But no one believes this. If his duties are irksome and uncongenial to him, we must give him the credit of carefully concealing his feelings. There is no Minister who seems less burdened with his responsibilities than our complacent Home Secretary. The Home Rulers boast that, as the result of the recent elections, the Government have decided to minimise the prosecutions under the Crimes Act, and in proof of their assertion they point to the withdrawal of the proceedings against some news vendors for selling copies of papers containing accounts of meetings of suppressed branches of the National League. We do not know the circumstances under which those proceedings have been withdrawn, but it is very unlikely that for so slight a cause as two or three by-elections having been decided against them the Government have reversed their policy.

I had written so far when a telegram reached me from Doncaster, announcing the return of Mr. FitzWilliam, the Unionist candidate, by a majority of 211 over Mr. Spencer Balfour, the Gladstonian candidate. The victory of the Unionists is a very complete one, and the depression which has prevailed in the Ministerial ranks for the past seven days will now disappear. The constituency is one in which a Liberal would always win in a firm stand-up fight between a Conservative and a Liberal. In 1885 such a contest occurred, when Mr. Shirley, a young barrister and the son of the local Town Clerk, defeated the Hon. A. E. Gathorne Hardy, son of Lord Cranbook, by nearly a thousand votes. At the general election in 1886, Mr. Gathorne Hardy disappeared, and Mr. Shirley was opposed by Mr. Fitz William, who stood as a Liberal Unionist. Though the son of one of the most powerful noblemen in the land, Mr. FitzWilliam was 268 behind the son of the Doncaster Town Clerk, and only polled nine-two more votes than the Conservative candidate had done at the previous general election. The Gladstonians may possibly take comfort for their defeat by pointing out that, although their candidate was unsuccessful, he polled nearly 400 votes more than Mr. Shirley in 1886. Still they were very far behind the high water mark of 1885, when, although the aggregate poll was nearly 700 less than yesterday, Mr. Shirley obtained forty-six more votes than Mr. Spencer Balfour's successful rival. The latter had a distinct advantage over his opponent on account of his influential local connections and the fact that he had been before the constituency so long a time. But Mr. Spencer Balfour was not altogether a stranger to Doncaster. Although Mr. Shirley's resignation took place somewhat earlier than was expected, it had been known for some time that he would not offer himself for re-election, and for some months past Mr. Balfour has been nursing the constituency. I think that the contests of the past week show that if we want the bye-elections to indicate the exact feeling of the constituencies in any particular measure of policy local candidates must be eliminated. No one who has had much personal experience of English constituencies can deny that local considerations do largely enter into Parliamentary elections, especially bye-elections. At Dundee, both of the candidates were strangers, but the Liberals, or rather, I should say, the Gladstonians, were split up and the test was not a fair one. In Edinburgh both candidates were in a sense local men, and at Doncaster one of them the victor also answered to that description. The two candidates before Deptford are strangers, but if Mr. Blunt wins the Conservatives will say that he did so because Mr. Evelyn's local influence was brought to bear on his behalf, and if he loses the Liberals will say it was because he was in jail and could not personally present his claims. I am afraid it is almost impossible to have an ideal bye-election, and we shall probably have to wait until the next general election, not to take place before 1893 according to Lord Randolph Churchill, to know whether the country has become reconciled to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule scheme.

The House of Commons has to some extent thrown off the languor which seemed to cripple its energies at the beginning of the Session, and to-night it will set about to work in earnest. The last stage of the debate on the address yesterday was not the last interesting, though it could not compare with the scenes of this day week, when Mr. Gladstone made a speech which extracted praise even from Lord Randolph Churchill, when he addressed the young gentlemen of the Oxford Union the night before last. So far, Mr. Balfour has been making all the running on the Conservative side, and Mr. Goschen's own effort this Session has not been up to the mark. People say that he is, like Mr. Matthews, worked out. But they found this sweeping assertion on the single speech he has made since Parliament was opened, when he spoke under the depression of the Southwark election, the result of which reached the House whilst he was speaking and led to a demonstration on the part of the Home Rulers, which rather shocked the notions of propriety of a good many members besides the Chancellor of the Exchequer. For a time the House, as Mr. Goschen said, looked more like an excited public meeting than a grave deliberative assembly. Mr. Shaw Lefevre, though not an attractive speaker, kept the attention of the House for an hour and a quarter whilst he directed attention to the question of arrears, to the grievances of the Clanricarde tenants, and to the prosecution of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt. The right honourable gentleman warmed up when he taunted the Chief Secretary with not having arrested him for committing precisely the same offence as Mr. Blunt. I have said Mr. Shaw Lefevre spoke for an hour and a quarter; if he had spoken five minutes longer he would have been able to read the telegram subsequently issued with an eye to business by Mr. T. M. Healy, announcing the surrender of Sir Henry Burke, a near neighbour of Lord Clanricarde. This telegram created some sensation in the House, but its importance does not seem to have been appreciated by the Press Gallery. Mr. Balfour's answer was very clever, and if it was meant, as Mr. Healy and Mr. Dillon subsequently declared, to be an electioneering speech, it could not have been more successful. It was amusing to see that singular member of the Parnellite party, familiarly known to his intimates as Mat. Harris, under the pressure of Mr. Parnell, who sat behind him, getting up to deny the accuracy of certain expressions attributed to him by the Chief Secretary on the foundation of official reports. Mr. Balfour succeeded in amusing the House when he dealt with Mr. Lefevre's "complaints that he was not treated as Mr. Blunt;" and he made the Conservatives roar with laughter by his allusions to Mr. Dickson's visit to that "centre of corruption," Dublin Castle. Mr. Lefevre pointed out, as his friends had done for him before, that the officious Mr. Dickson went an his own responsibility, but, of course, the Chief Secretary was justified in making as much capital as he could out of the incident. If Lord Clanricarde happened to be amongst the Peers who were present he cannot have been pleased with the manner in which he was referred to by the Chief Secretary. The right hon'ble gentleman refused to say a word in favour of the "hideous monster who lurks in the Albany like a tiger in its lair," as Mr. Healy called him, but he thought an impartial study of the facts connected with the Loughrea district would show that, in that estimable body of men who had conspired to make that district a hell upon earth and a disgrace to civilization, Lord Clanricarde was not the worst nor nearly the worst. Mr. Lefevre had concluded his speech by urging the Government to deal with arrears by legislation, and Mr. Healy, in following the Chief Secretary, taunted the right hon. gentleman with evading that question. "The flowers that bloom in the spring, tra-la, have nothing to do with the case," said the member for North Longford. They appealed to the Chief Secretary to say what he proposed to do in regard to the tenants who were liable to be evicted for back rent, and he answered by reading extracts from violent speeches alleged to have been made by Francis Tully. The conclusion Mr. Healy arrived at was that the Chief Secretary utterly misconceived the situation. Mr. Healy spoke all through the dinner hour, and there were very few members indeed on the Ministerial benches. There were never more than four Ministers on the Treasury bench, and at one time the only person sitting there was Sir Robert Fowler. I rather fancy, that Sir Robert was sorry he sat there, for he was made to look very uncomfortable by the hon. and learned member for Longford, who has apparently no more respect for an alderman of the city of London than he has for a Chief Secretary for Ireland. Mr. Healy accused Mr. Balfour of having treated the House to a miserable réchauffé of speeches with which they were quite familiar, because they had all appeared in the Dublin correspondence of the *Times*. He supposed that even English members read the Dublin correspondence in that journal. Sir Robert Fowler observed, "I do not," whereupon Mr. Healy neatly related that he was glad to have the admission from the hon. baronet, because in that case his knowledge would not be the less nor his bitterness the greater. Sir Robert Fowler blushed, and hid his features behind the orders of the day, and pretended to read the questions which had been answered some hours before. At a subsequent period, when Sir Robert was the solitary occupant of the seats reserved for Ministers, Mr. Healy said he would appeal to the Treasury bench if there were in, he would almost appeal to the worthy alderman who was installed there. "I have a right to sit here," called out Sir Robert, "as member for the City of London." Mr. Healy acquiesced in the claim of the hon. baronet, and for the remainder of the evening left him in peace, though Sir Robert by no means recovered his accustomed joviality and equanimity until the Speaker's rising at the conclusion of Mr. Healy's speech gave him an opportunity of seeking relief in the lobby.

Contrary to general expectations, the discussion on the foreign policy of the Government brought about by Mr. Labouchere collapsed in a miserable way. It had been preceded by a great flourish of trumpets in the *Star*, whose editor is apparently a great admirer of our Parliamentary cynic, and one might almost have supposed from the talk beforehand that the Government were going to be turned out by the combined efforts of Messrs. Labouchere and T. P. O'Connor. Mr. Gladstone's speech, though it was not quite so favourable to the Government as Mr. W. H. Smith for political reasons chose to assume, nevertheless damped the ardour of Mr. Labouchere's admirers, and his trusty lieutenant could not muster up courage enough to make a speech. Sir James Fergusson was very nervous when he got up to reply to the senior member for Northampton, and although he regained his self-possession as he went on, he cannot be said to have acquitted himself of his task with conspicuous success. Although it is generally admitted that Sir James Fergusson hardly carries enough guns for the Foreign Under-Secretaryship, everybody is glad that he has not been removed from his present position to make room for Baron de Worms. That gentleman's friends have made a mistake in puffing him so outrageously: the result of their excessive admiration and zeal is that for some time to come the noble Baron, as Sir Robert Peel once called him, will always be mentioned by irreverent journalists whenever a Ministerial vaccancy occurs or seems likely to occur. In spite of the turn things took on Wednesday afternoon Mr. Labouchere is satisfied that he adopted the right course, and he and his friends are by no means pleased with the attitude adopted by their leader. They say that Mr. Gladstone is too confiding, and that he has allowed himself to be duped by Lord Salisbury. That, however, is not the general opinion on the Liberal benches. The bulk of Liberal M. Ps., while they admire Mr. Labouchere for his wit and cleverness, would not like to follow his lead in a matter of this kind.

But I fancy, Lord Salisbury is more troubled by the attacks on him of the junior member for Northampton than by those of the senior member. In refusing to accept responsibility for the publication of a letter written by his private secretary, insinuating that Mr. Bradlaugh had been guilty of wilful perjury, his lordship clearly made a mistake which the subsequent correspondence between the Prime Minister's solicitor and the member for Northampton has by no means removed. The Liberal press, as you will perceive, are making as much out of the incident as possible, but criticism of Lord Salisbury's action is not confined to those who are politically opposed to the Prime Minister. Even the *Times* has felt itself constrained to praise the statement made by Mr. Bradlaugh in the House the other night and to say that Lord Salisbury would not be well advised in leaving the matter where it then stood. Sir R. Nicholson's second letter is the response to this hint, but Mr. Bradlaugh does not seem content, and, I am afraid, he will worry Lord Salisbury a great deal before he has done with him.

The House of Commons during the discussion on Mr. Samuel Smith's amendment presented the appearance to which we are accustomed when the Indian Budget is considered. Sir John Gorst had a pretty fair audience, but the eloquent speeches of Mr. Smith, of Mr. Slagg, of Sir Richard Temple, and of Sir Roper Lethbridge were delivered in a very thin house. It was scarcely expected that Mr. Smith's amendment would be reached so soon, and as it happened, the hon. member for Flintshire had pretty nearly the whole of the sitting. There were a great many members in the precincts of the House in the lobbies, the library and the smoking room, but the majority could not be induced to listen to Mr. Smith. That gentleman, like his more distinguished namesake, is not at the best of times an attractive speaker, and on Monday night he was or seemed to be suffering from a cold, as his utterances, except to those sitting near him, were peculiarly indistinct. As I anticipated last week the defence of the Government was championed by Sir Richard Temple, whose speech, I understand on the best authority, give great satisfaction to the India Office. Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, who was sitting among the highly privileged persons under the gallery, must have been astonished, as many of us were, by hearing Sir. Richard avow himslf in favour of representative institutions for India. I subsequently had an opportunity of expressing to your late Governor himself my surprise. "Well," said Sir Richard, "I certainly am in favour of representative institutions. Who gave Calcutta representative institutions? Why, I did of course." The hon. baronet was notprepared with a cut and dried scheme of representation, and the impression he gave me was that his idea so far as he had one was merely to allow the various communities to elect their own representatives for the Legislative Councils. I asked him how he proposed to set to work, what machinery he would adopt for the elections, but he thought that need not be considered until it was decided to give the natives representation. He, however, agreed that, so far as the commercial members are concerned, they might very well be elected by the Chambers of Commerce. Sir Roper Lethbridge came out strongly as an advocate of native interests, and if any more deputations are sent from India to this country to support Parliamentary candidates, the member for North Kensington ought not to be again boycotted. I notice, however, that Sir Roper fell into the error so common to speakers and writers on the subject in this country, that the old cotton duties were of a protective character. I rather expected that Mr. J. M. Maclean would have taken part in the debate; he did indeed make an attempt to rise, when the Speaker called on Sir Richard. Shortly afterwards the member for Oldham left the House and was seen no more that evening. The daily papers paid very little attention to the debate beyond reporting it more or less fully, and it was left to the *Pall Mall Gazette* to expose the mistake which Sir John Gorst unwittingly of course fell into when he said that the vernacular press was in favour of the enhancement of the salt tax. It is a pity that the courteous Under-Secretary of State for India did not before going down to the House read the Overland Summaries received the same day from India; if he had done that he would have avoided falling into such a grievous error. Colonel Gomley, Mr. Storey's colleague in the representation of Sunderland, and who, if I mistake not, has visited India, intended taking part in the debate, but was obliged to leave the House early in the night, and did not return in time to speak. He would have supported generally the amendment.

Political gossips are again very busy with the name of Lord Randolph Churchill, and the principal talk of the lobbies, during the past night or two, has been of the probable return of the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer to the Cabinet. Since the failure of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff's well-meant efforts we have heard very little, until the other day, of his lordship's willingness to re-join the Ministry. Indeed, it was thought that his recent mission to St. Petersburg had made his co-operation with Lord Salisbury impossible, and if the stories as to his views on the Premier's foreign policy are correctly represented (they have never been denied) it is out of the question that he should be on the verge of following the example of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. But there are accommodations in political life as in some other things, and stranger things than Lord Randolph's re-appearance on the Treasury bench have happened. Report says that the Prince of Wales is very anxious that this should come about, and that he has not hesitated to exert his influence to bring about a reconciliation between the Marquis and the member for South Paddington. One of the rumours afloat is that Lord Randolph Churchill is to return to the India Office, though it is not stated why Viscount Cross should be displaced. His lordship is, as is well knwon, *persona grata* at Court, and if his colleagues have not quite the same opinion of his abilities as her Majesty, they rather like him. It is not, therefore, very likely that, except for strong political reasons, he would be deprived of his present position in the Cabinet without another being found for him, and, so far as one can see at present, there is no other office of equal importance about to become vacant. When I first heard the report about the Indian portfolio I was reminded of a mysterious remark that was made to me about a week ago by a prominent supporter of the Government who has just been decorated for special work. We were talking about the claims of the Uncovenanted Civil Service. I asked him if he was one of those members who were supporting Mr. H. S. King's action in this matter. He did not give me a direct reply, but said that he was acquainted with the question, and that he intended to go thoroughly into it when he had time. He added:—"But whom do you expect will be Secretary of State when the question is settled?" Not catching his meaning I said, "Well, do you think, then, that it will not be settled for fifty years." "Oh, yes," he replied, "It may be settled soon. We shall hear no more about Ireland for some time to come [this I may mention in passing was before the Southwark and Edinburgh elections], and we intend to do a lot of work this Session. I merely ask who will be Secretary of State when the Uncovenanted question is decided." At that moment he was called away on an important business, and I have not since had an opportunity of asking him what he really meant. In addition to the rumours I have referred to there are reports of a directly opposite character floating about. According to these Lord Randolph, while he is still of opinion that the passing of the Crimes Act was in the circumstances a proper thing, by no means approves of Mr. Balfour's administration of the Act, and that the noble lord is seriously meditating the formation of a Cave. These and other statements to the same effect may have no substantial foundation, but it is easy to understand that Lord Randolph may be desirous of putting an end to his present position. While he remains out in the cold, the Conservatives are finding that he is not indispensable to their party, and Mr. Balfour has stepped into Lord Randolph's shoes so far as the House of Commons is concerned. The Chief Secretary has greatly improved as a speaker of late, and I could not help noticing the change when he replied last night to Mr. Shaw Lefevre's amendment to the report on the address. Lord Randolph, who was in the House at question time and during the greater part of the time Mr. Shaw Lefevre was speaking, did not honour the Chief Secretary by staying to hear his speech. It has been hinted in certain influential quarters that Lord Randolph is envious of Mr. Balfour's position, and people have inferred from this that the former must remain out of the Cabinet. Mr. Balfour would hardly agree to Lord Randolph returning as Leader of the House, and this, no doubt, is a difficulty that has not escaped the attention of the Prime Minister. Until the rival claims of the two Richmonds are settled, Mr. W. H. Smith's long-talked of elevation to the Upper House will probably be deferred. I hear from a trustworthy Conservative source that if it rested with the party generally to decide as to the reversion of the leadership of the House, it is by no means certain that Mr. Balfour would be preferred. Indeed, it is said that the right hon'ble gentleman, in spite of appearances to the contrary, is not at all popular with the most influential sections of the party, who, since the bye-elections of last week, have felt that the successes of the Gladstonians might have been prevented if the Chief Secretary had adopted other tactics. It is to be hoped, for the credit of English politics, that the statement is not true. It would be peculiarly ungrateful, to use a mild term, if the Conservatives, after encouraging Mr. Balfour throughout, were to turn against him simply because of their want of success at two or three bye-elections. It might be fancy on my part, but it did certainly seem to me that the supporters of the Government were not so enthusiastic as they might have been when Mr. Balfour was speaking last night. If it is true that the right hon'ble gentleman is unpopular with his own party this may be partially attributed to his manner. He is not, like Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, hail fellow with the Blandell Maple's of the Conservative party, and though everyone who knows him in private life speaks of him in the highest terms, his manner to strangers is decidedly unattractive. Perhaps he is not really supercilious, but to see him sauntering in the House from behind the Speaker's chair, hands in his pockets and nose pointing up to the ceiling, he creates an unfavourable impression.

The keenness of competition to produce school books in India may be realized from the fact that between the beginning of 1882 and the middle of last year nine hundred such books were submitted for approval to the Text-books Committee of the Educational Departments in Calcutta, besides 145 books which were brought to the Committee's notice not by the publishers, but by the Inspector of the Presidency circle. Most or all of these books were in the English language, and they covered the range of subjects of instruction in the Department. A smaller number of books in vernacular languages have been before Branch Committees in Behar and Orissa.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

On Saturday afternoon, after the amendment of the Hon. K. T. Telang had been disposed of, providing that the Deputy Municipal Commissioner should be the nominee of the Corporation, the Hon. Advocate-General moved an amendment to clause 58 of the Bombay Municipal Bill to provide that, though the Municipal Commissioner might act as a member of H. E. the Governor's Council or the Port Trust at any time, it should be only with the consent of the Corporation.

The hon. gentleman in introducing his amendment said: I think it only fair that the Corporation, whose officer the Municipal Commissioner is, should give their sanction before he takes up any work other than the work for which he is specially nominated. I doubt, as the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam said in his speech on the second reading, that the duties falling on an additional member of your Excellency's Council are not very onerous. But there are times when we know it might cut very seriously into one's own work, especially when the meetings of the Council are held at a place outside Bombay. As the Hon. Mr. Naylor urged we should be careful about overburdening the Municipal Commissioner, and I think therefore we ought not to entail additional duties upon him, which might take him away from Bombay without the consent of the Corporation. For these reasons I propose the amendment.

The Hon. J. R. Naylor: Your Excellency,—the arguments of the Hon. Advocate-General are very simple and very naturally answered. The clause has excited more discussion than I anticipated when I inserted it. For that insertion I am entirely responsible, having been impelled to do so, as in the Calcutta Municipal Act such power is provided. As to clause (*a*) and clause (*b*), the rider which the Hon. Advocate-General now proposed to the end of the second line would have the effect of limiting the power of H.E. the Governor to select for the position of a member of Council any person whom he thinks worthy of that honour. I think it would be unbecoming that any condition should be made which should subject his Excellency to have to ask sanction of the Corporation or any body or person to select any gentleman to be the recipient of the honour of being one of his Council. As to clause (*b*) the appointment of a trustee of the Port of Bombay it is a post which has been held by the Municipal Commissioner for some years, and I am bound to say that before the last sitting of the Council I have never heard any suggestion to the effect that his presence on that board has not been extremely useful and valuable. It is a point upon which opinions apparently differ. I, of course, cannot continue to hold the opinion which I up to Wednesday last held as to whether it is desirable in the interests of all concerned that he should be a member of the board. At the same time, although opinions differ as to the desirability of the Commissioner being upon the board of trustees, it is not at all improbable that from time to time the presence of the Commissioner on that board will be thought to be useful, and I do not see why it should be cancelled. Of course, the Hon. Advocate-General's proposal requires the Corporation's sanction to render it possible for the Governor to appoint the Municipal Commissioner a member of his Council, and that is the principal point under consideration. As I have said, I do not think it desirable to limit the powers of the Governor-in-Council in any way whatever.

The Hon. Forbes Adam: Your Excellency,—In regard to the section now being discussed by the Council, I occupied the attention of hon. members on the second reading at some length and do not now wish to go over the matter again, but I would like to say a word or two as to the remarks which fell from the Honourable Mr. Naylor. First, as to the Commissioner being appointed as a member of your Excellency's Council, and second as to being appointed a member of the trustees for the Port of Bombay. If the amendment which has been suggested by the Hon. Advocate-General is carried it would simply work in this way—that the Municipal Commissioner would be put in the same position as many other gentlemen at present in Bombay who possibly at one time or another your Excellency would wisely select for the honour of filling office on the Council. There are many fitting gentlemen upon whom your Excellency's choice might fall who would require to get the sanction or approval of some one else. That is I think how the amendment would work. As regards the Commissioner being a member of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, I was very careful in making my remarks on Wednesday last to state that I considered the presence of a gentleman like the Commissioner distinctly valuable and useful to the trustees, because necessarily a man of his sound judgment and common sense would be a great advantage; but I don't feel that the Municipality derived any great advantage, for my experience has been that in any work between the Port Trustees and the Municipality has practically been carried on by correspondence, and, I think, as to the intercourse between the Port Trustees and the Municipality I can repeat what I said on Wednesday that the intercourse may be carried on without the Municipal Commissioner being a member of the Port Trust. That is my chief objection to power being given to elect him without the consent of the Corporation. So much stress has been continually laid upon the work the Municipal Commissioner has to do, and I know his duties are very onerous and very great, that it would not be well to increase them. The duties of these latter offices may not be very great in themselves, but there is every possibility they may interfere with his work in Bombay, and I therefore shall support the amendment.

The Hon. R. West: Your Excellency,—I must admit that the arguments do appear to me to have a certain degree of force which your Excellency may recognise. But what was observed by Mr. Naylor, namely, that it puts your Excellency-in-Council in a somewhat invidious and not altogether desirable position when he is to appoint a Municipal Commissioner, perhaps only temporarily, to the Legislative Council, to have to go to the Municipality for their permission, and similarly with regard to the Port Trust. In the Port Trust, it is admitted, that the presence there of the Municipal Commissioner is in itself a very useful element. But the objection is made on the ground that it is undesirable to deprive the Municipality of his duties. Then I must say it seems undesirable that when the Governor-in-Council should be of opinion that the services of the Municipal Commissioner are necessary to the Port Trust that the Corporation should step in and say we appreciate this gentleman so highly that we will not allow him to serve any one else. I believe that several hon. members are of opinion that clauses (*a*) and (*b*) should be left out. I do not know how it would meet the views of the Advocate-General if we remove them altogether, or if these words be added—"He shall not hold any other office or place of emolument or any other duties which will withdraw him from Bombay."

This point had not been settled, when the Council adjourned for tiffin.

On re-assembling the Hon. P. M. Mehta said: I think it right to mention that when this matter was discussed in Select Committee I confess that I thought that so far as membership of Council was concerned the Governor-in-Council would not ask the Municipal Commissioner to be a member of the Council unless some proper occasion arose, and this would be a very rare thing indeed. As to his being a member of the Port Trust, I was of the same impression as the Hon. Mr. Naylor, that he was a very useful member not as regards the Port Trust only, but as regards the Municipality. And I must also confess that it was the first time I ever heard anything to the contrary when I listened to the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam. As to section (*c*) the Select Committee consented to put in these words "with the sanction of the Council." I always admitted it was necessary that Government should use the Municipal Commissioner or any other gentleman for a particular purpose. He should be required to give his services when desirable, and I quite admit the very great undesirability of Government being placed in any undignified position, and if anybody refused to let a person so selected act on the Council, I feel to admit that Government would be in a very undesirable position.

H. E. the President: After what has fallen from the honourable member I feel bound to state that in this Bill, which has for its main object to safeguard the interests of the town, it seems to me important to secure that the town should be represented on the Port Trust, seeing how interwoven are the management of the town and of the port, and I hold strongly that Government should be left unfettered in this matter. With respect to the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner, clause (*b*), I think, had better stand. With regard to clause (*a*), I may mention that as the occasions on which the Governor would be inclined to make the Municipal Commissioner an additional member of his Council are so rare, and as I also feel the force of the argument used by the Hon. Mr. West, that the Municipal Commissioner should not be taken away from his duties in Bombay, I think clause (*a*) need not be retained. I would suggest therefore that we drop clause (*a*) and otherwise leave the section as it stands.

The Hon. Advocate-General: Though that is the view of the Council, I think it would hardly meet my objection as to the appointment to this office, which no doubt takes considerable time. And I hold that this appointment should not be made with the Council having an opportunity of expressing its sense on either side.

H. E. the President: I take it that the Municipal Commissioner ought to know what is going on in the Port Trust, and that this knowledge will save him time and save correspondence to the Corporation and the Port Trust. The Municipality should be represented on it by the officer who will naturally be most intimately acquainted with executive details.

The Hon. F. Forbes Adam: If my honourable colleagues are of opinion that the interests of the Municipality require that the Municipal Commissioner shall be a member of the Port Trust, I will waive my own opinion, though I have really only spoken as far as my own experience goes.

The Hon. R. West: Then I think, your Excellency, that it really appears to be the opinion of the majority of members present, and I think it would be better to strike out the amendment in the shape in which I put it, and let it be that clause (*a*) be removed.

The Advocate-General: I will alter my amendment in the sense suggested by his Excellency.

The Hon. P. M. Mehta: Then, I think, we need not press the matter further.

The amendment was accordingly withdrawn, and the suggestion of the President adopted.

THE COMMISSIONER'S SALARY.

The Hon. P. M. Mehta then submitted an amendment providing that the salary of the Commissioner should not be increased to Rs. 3,000 unless he had served in that capacity a period of not less than five years. In introducing the amendment the hon. gentleman observed: I think that as the duties are onerous it is but right that the Municipal Commissioner should be properly remunerated, and that the Corporation should have the power of raising his salary to such an extent that he should not be induced to go away from the Corporation within so short a period after he has become really competent, which he cannot do in a less period than this. Further, I would like the Corporation to have some power over the Commissioner, and if he knows that the Corporation after five years can raise his salary I think it would go some way towards producing the harmonious co-operation of the Municipal Commissioner and the Corporation. It is very desirable there shall be something in the Act to promote this, and I think I am only taking a proper view of human nature when I say the effect would be to increase harmony.

The Hon. Mr. Naylor: Your Excellency,—Sub-section 3 of this section provides that the salary may be raised to a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,000 with the sanction of the Council. This sub-section was inserted by the Select Committee on the suggestion of the hon. member himself. But since the report of the Select Committee has been published, the hon. member has become so afraid of his proposal that he seeks to limit the powers in this respect and to add a proviso that it be only after five years' service. To the principle I take no objection, but five years is too long a time; for if he be a real Commissioner instead of looking for more pay he would be glad to take less somewhere else and be free of the appointment altogether. I think the hon. member's object would be much better served if he would consent to the change from five to three. Three years is the time for which he is appointed, and that at the end of that time he may be re-appointed. Then the Corporation may step in and increase his pay if he will consent to stay on. I may mention with respect to this question that the salary of the chairman of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation may be from the first year Rs. 3,000. And in addition to this the Calcutta Corporation may, and I believe does, grant him a house rent, so that the salary we propose to be the maximum is still less than that of the chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, and considering their respective duties and areas he should have more than the Calcutta chairman.

The Hon. P. M Mehta rose to explain, saying: It was on my suggestion that the sub-section was introduced. But I said that it was only after some years that it should be sanctioned and if the Commissioner had served well and given satisfaction. That was the real object of the suggestion I then made.

The Hon. R. West: This increase of salary after five years may operate injuriously in two ways—first, when the gentleman who has been devoting his services to the Municipality has become very much fagged and worn out they may be induced to give him this increase of salary as a solatium, because he is unlikely to get a place outside the Municipality, and as to the gentleman himself, he may be induced to stay on instead of going away for recreation and to refresh himself. I think the Hon. Mr. Naylor's suggestion of three years is better in the interest of the community than five, and the Hon. Mr. Mehta might adopt it.

The Hon. P. M. Mehta: The Commissioner requires at least one year for learning the work, and then he has two years more to show what is in him.

The Hon. Mr. West: To arrive at his maximum of efficiency?

The Hon. Mr. Mehta: I do not say maximum of efficiency, but to show what he is capable of.

On a division it was resolved that three years be the time, the amendment being otherwise carried.

The Hon. K. T. Telang: We shall have to make some changes in sections 59 and 60 in consequence of what has been done now.

H. E. the President: All these changes will be made.

A minor amendment to clause 65, adding the words "and conditions" to "limitations" was carried.

THE MUNICIPAL SECRETARY.

The Hon. J. R. Naylor moved an amendment to section 65 (*b*) exempting the Municipal Secretary and his staff from the control and supervision of the Municipal Commissioner, which was agreed upon.

"PRESSING EMERGENCY."

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved to omit the whole of clause (*c*) in section 65, which runs as follows:—"In any case of pressing emergency the Commissioner may exercise, with the consent of the Standing Committee, any power conferred by this Act on the said Committee, reporting to the said Committee when he has done so, the action which he has taken, and his reason for taking the same." The hon. member remarked: I submitted that, so far as time is concerned with regard to this clause, there is no necessity for its existence, and the Hon. Mr. Naylor has not been able to suggest any instance in which it may be necessary for the Commissioner to exercise the extensive powers he would be able to under this section. So far as my experience is concerned I have known no real necessity for the Commissioner to take such prompt action as would prevent him first consulting the Standing Committee. To give the Commissioner these powers would really be putting temptation in his way to take irregular action, and to do this would not be at all right.

The Hon. J. R. Naylor: This is another of those harmless little clauses inserted on my responsibility with a view of providing a practical code for the working of the Corporation and Municipal institution generally, and it has much surprised me to find that it has excited considerable opposition. In the case of Local Boards and in the provinces of this presidency there is a provision for meeting pressing emergencies, and with that before me and with the knowledge of one case to which Mr. Mehta alluded, I thought it was desirable to provide for such a contingency, which at any time might occur again. The Hon. Mr. Mehta urges that it is not wanted and there is no use whatever for it. But in the next breath he himself admits that in the history of the Corporation one occasion has arisen where such a power was wanted, and in the absence of such a power the Commissioner, being a man of considerable courage, did what he thought was best, and asked the sanction of the Corporation afterwards. That, of course, is not a course which every Commissioner would care to take, and I think that, so far as possible, it is expedient that the Legislature should so far as it can provide that it shall be impossible for the Commissioner to commit an irregularity and then afterwards go to the Corporation to ask them to ratify what he has done. With regard to the future, the probability or possibility of such cases again occurring is stronger than it has hitherto been. It must be remembered, for instance, that the Tansa scheme, which is being carried out, involves the construction and future maintenance of a lake of very large area situated some fifty miles from Bombay. If telegraphic communication is received here to-day that the dam was leaking and likely to burst, it would be such an urgent matter that the Commissioner would have to go at once to the spot and do what he could for the interest of the community generally, and of the residents in the immediate locality particularly, to prevent such an untoward event. One need scarcely say that other such emergent cases may occur; of course, it is very improbable that they will occur more than once or twice in a lifetime. But it seems only fair to the Commissioner then in passing an Act of this description we should provide for them. The Hon. Mr. Mehta has quoted a case in which the words "urgently required" were used by the Commissioner some years back with regard to some petty repairs and alterations, and he bases upon this fact an argument that this clause will be made use of in a similarly petty, trifling manner. Now I think that is a very unusual kind of argument to address to the Council. I cannot for a moment suppose that with the words "in any case of pressing emergency" clearly written in the Act, the Commissioner would propose to the Standing Committee, or that the Standing Committee would for a moment entertain such a proposal, to take action in any such trumpery cases as Mr. Mehta has alluded to. I am not in possession of the facts of the case to which he has referred, and it is scarcely my business to attempt to justify any action taken by the Municipal Commissioner, but I may say that the words urgently required are of course capable of many degrees of meaning. And as we all know from our experience in other departments it is not an uncommon thing when a work is being carried on to find, on the accounts being finally made up, at the end of it, that there has been an excess of expenditure—something not provided for in the estimates, and the sanctioning authority must be asked to sanction the extra expenditure. And it is quite possible that the Municipal Commissioner, having exceeded the amount specified by the Corporation, finds it necessary to get sanction afterwards. But to suppose that for a small matter of Rs. 2,000 the Commissioner really thought that such work was urgently necessary is to credit the Commissioner with a want of sense of which no Municipal Commissioner, who has held this important office in my time, could ever have been guilty. I may say that the words originally used in the clause were not "cases of emergency," and

in order that there might be no mistake as to the kind of emergency in which the power was to be used I inserted the words as they now stand. Mr. West has suggested that the power shall only be exercised on very serious occasions, and has suggested some words which may be added after the word "emergency," and which will still more pointedly emphasize the manner in which the power shall be used. If the Council concur in their adoption I shall be very willing to see them inserted. They are, after the word "emergency" in line one, the following "in which irreparable mischief may arise from want of prompt action."

The Hon. Advocate-General: I do not see that the clause is of any use whatever, and I think, on reflection, that the Hon. Mr. Naylor will agree with me, that any reference to the Corporation in this section is a mistake, because the Corporation has no power to take action, their functions not being executive; and I think that he will agree it should be struck out.

The Hon. P. M. Mehta: The matter was discussed at very great length by the Corporation. A resolution was brought forward by the Corporation with a view to having this proviso secured. Mr. Naylor has remarked that the Commissioner should not be placed in such a predicament, that he cannot take action in case of such a serious emergency as that which he mentioned. If he could not take the necessary steps on his own initiative on such a occasion, he would not be worthy of the position to which he is appointed.

The Hon. R. West: It strikes me that the arguments addressed to the Council by Mr. Mehta are open to logical objection, which he, as a distinguished logical student, will know. He has proved an induction in this case from a single instance. He urges that, because the Commissioner did some irregular act and the Corporation ratified it, he would have us infer that anything he does which is of considerable emergency will be ratified by them again. That I believe is not in consonance with the canons of the inductive science. Another objection arises, that at the very time he may be seeking to have his action ratified there may be a certain degree of asperity of feeling between the Commissioner and the Corporation as to that very work. A certain amount of friction and warmth will be the result. You cannot make an induction from a single instance, and what harm can there be in expressing that in the Act. When put in the position of having violated the law, why should you then put him before the Corporation or Council with that blot on his character, and have him say make me an honest man again. The best security is to allow the Commissioner to take such steps as are really necessary in cases of pressing emergency. The only difference between the sanction provided here and that of the Council, or, as we are to call it, the Standing Committee is this, that the Standing Committee may be called together within 24 hours, and then they are so few in number that, being called upon in some terrible emergency, he might take upon himself to run round to their houses, and having ascertained theirs views, would feel certain of having obtained the approval of a majority, and proceed with his duty. But this would be a very difficult business to call upon a majority of seventy-two members of the Corporation, and the business might be embarrassed, and he would have to act illegally, that illegality having to be battled out by the resolution of the Corporation afterwards. I hope the hon. member will not be inclined to take the matter further than introducing the words I propose if he thinks the safeguard necessary.

The Hon. Advocate-General: My view is rather different from that view. If the Commissioner really heard at this moment that the dam had given way at Vehar he would not have time to go to the Town Council, but would have to get to work at once. Would it not be better to deal with this section like section 438?

The Hon. R. West: My suggestion was based on this, that it is desirable to make the least possible change on the model as we have it before us.

After some further discussion upon the point, H. E. the President said: I understand this clause simply anticipates such action as the Corporation itself would be bound to take by circumstances of such a nature as to leave no option. I consider this clause would only come into operation when *vis Major* compelled the Commissioner. We find a similar provision in clause c. of Section 360, where the chief officer of the fire brigade obtains the power to set aside the Land Acquisition Act simply because *vis Major* interferes. The pressing emergency in not created by the Commissioner, but by circumstances unforeseen, independent of his will, though it may occur through neglect of proper precautions. Perhaps it would be as well if some change were made in the drafting of this clause so as to make this quite clear. However, we may return to this matter when we come to sections 115, 2 "*h*," and meanwhile the hon'ble Mr. West and the hon'ble Advocate-General will be able with the hon. mover of the bill to agree on words which will specify the very exceptional circumstances under which the Commissioner would be able to avail himself of the powers contained in this section.

THE PRODUCTION OF CORRESPONDENCE.

The Advocate-General moved to strike out subsection 3 of section 65 B, which gives the Municipal Commissioner power to refuse to produce correspondence or documents, provided that he shall certify in writing that compliance therewith would, in his opinion, be prejudicial to the interests of the Council. In so doing the hon. gentleman said: This is a matter having reference to a question which in the Corporation has given rise to a good deal of discussion. It is precisely one of those points as to whether the Commissioner is a fair judge as to what ought to be brought forward and what not. The Hon. Mr. West has had a good deal of experience with regard to similar matters. I have discussed before him in another place on many occasions questions such as he knows are always subjects of the widest difference of opinion between lawyers as to what documents shall or shall not be produced. Mr. Ollivant had, it was believed, some private correspondence with Government. I understand the belief was entirely unfounded. But I think he went so far as to say that if he had had such correspondence he would not have produced it. The Corporation has a perfect right to be jealous of any such statement. The Commissioner ought not to carry on correspondence without the knowledge of the Corporation or without the Corporation having the right to see it. The Commissioner has power to take legal advice, which it is quite right he should have as to the relation between himself and the Corporation when necessity arises. But it is absolutely necessary that the Corporation shall have the opportunity of seeing that advice and the case he has made, for we all know that if you only get your case made outright you may get what opinion you want by a judicious statement before counsel. But I take it that the Corporation have a right to ask for documents, and I can see no case in which the Commissioner can be justified in refusing to comply. I think, however, he has a right to point out that it will be undesirable to produce any documents. It should be left to his powers of persuasion and explanation to get the members to delay their request.

The Hon. J. R. Naylor: Your Excellency, the section to which the Hon. Advocate-General refers was not in the Bill originally drafted, and I may say is due, to a large extent, to the circumstances to which the hon. gentleman has alluded. In the present Act the Corporation has power to call upon the Commissioner for any correspondence or any such returns or plans or matter as is set forth in this section, and Mr. Ollivant, when stating his views with regard to the contention which arose between the Corporation and himself, was, I gather, expressing what would be his reply with reference to the law as it then was, and as it now stands, and I am not at all sure that in the law as it now stands he would not be justified in declining to produce what he considered private correspondence between Government and himself. I only mention this to justify Mr. Ollivant from any adverse view which may be taken of the particular line he adopted in this particular instance. I am quite sure that he himself honestly thought that the course he did take was the course the law as it stands entirely justified him in taking. I must say from the first I was in favour of giving the Corporation this power, as I think it is a right and proper one, and it would be impossible for the Corporation to perform properly its duties unless it could obtain from the Commissioner all such information as they needed from him to enable them to do so. But the difficulty I have felt was with regard to papers, the production of which might be prejudicial to the interests of the Municipality, and upon consulting my colleagues on the Select Committee, I found we were entirely agreed that the Commissioner should have the discretion of declining to produce papers, the production of which he thought prejudicial to the interest of the Corporation. Upon this point in the Select Committee there was perfect unanimity. Of course, the evil to be guarded against is that the Commissioner may decline to produce what he ought to produce, and the Committee thought the power should be given to somebody to be able to say that in the interests of the Corporation it was not desirable that certain papers should be made public, and that power, most properly we thought, should be vested in the officer who has possession of the papers. Since the Select Committee's report has been published the Hon. Mr. Mehta has further thought out the question, and he has to-day before the Council additional proposal to make, which is to the effect that the Commissioner shall only be able to decline to comply with an order to produce papers for a time and specifying the time or the event which must occur before he will be prepared to produce the papers, and with this additional safeguard, which is a practical and sound one, I think the proviso should, in the interest of the Corporation and the Municipal Government of the City, be allowed to stand. I am quite prepared to accept the Hon. Mr. Mehta's proposal, but the Hon. Advocate-General's, I think, would be the cause of injury to the Corporation itself.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta: I must say I cannot help thinking that the Hon. Advocate-General's amendment is better than mine, and I shall be pleased to withdraw mine in favour of his.

The Hon. R. West: I am sorry that I have been drawn off the rails by the line the hon. gentleman has taken. The Hon. Mr. Mehta's amendment was a sufficient safeguard. I had another amendment to propose, but finding this would in my mind meet the case, I did not given notice of my own. I would suggest that in case it is asserted the disclosure of documents would have a prejudicial effect that a Secret Committee be appointed to decide whether they be laid before the Corporation or not. I put to Mr. Mehta whether it would not be better to keep to his own amendment rather than accept that of the Hon. Advocate General.

The Hon. P. M. Mehta: After hearing the Hon. Advocate-General's amendment which at the first I allowed to supersed the one of which I had given notice, I find it rather difficult to adhere to mine, and if the Honourable Advocate-General's is not accepted I should prefer one after the manner of Mr. West's suggestion.

H. E. the President: I propose to defer this matter till next meeting of the Council. After what has taken place we had perhaps better give the Hon. Mr. West an opportunity of drafting his amendment.

The Hon. J. R. Naylor: I would just mention that it appears the Corporation do not like trusting their powers to committees, preferring to do their work themselves. We have that from members of the Corporation, and the result may be very awkward indeed.

CONTRACTS.

An amendment was submitted by the Hon. P. M. Mehta to reduce the amount at which tenders should be taken from Rs. 5,000 (under section 71) to Rs. 2,000, but on the suggestion of the Hon. F. Forbes Adam, a reduction to Rs. 3,000 was agreed upon.

THE CHIEF ACCOUNTANT.

The Hon. P. M. Mehta then proposed an amendment to the effect that the appointment of chief accountant be included in section 73, which lays down the list of officers to be appointed by the Corporation. The hon. gentleman attached great importance to the amendment, and spoke at considerable length in support of it. It was supported also by the Hon. F. Forbes Adam and the Hon. K. T. Telang. The Hon. Messrs. Richey, West, and Naylor opposed the amendment, which was defeated.

The Council then adjourned.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN EUROPE.

RUSSIAN NOTE ON THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

THE *Moscow Gazette* has published a summary of a Note, which it states has been addressed by Russia to the German, Austrian and Turkish Governments, declaring that the present state of Bulgaria is a source of danger to the peace of Europe, and inviting the Cabinets of Berlin and Vienna to advise the Sultan to declare Prince Ferdinand a usurper and to demand his departure from the principality. The Note is also alleged to contain a promise that if Austria conscientiously upholds the Russian proposal, Russia, on her part, will take into consideration the susceptibilities of Austria. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says:—

The answer to this proposal will probably be given by the Powers under the form of separate identical Notes, and not in the form of a collective Note. As a matter of fact it is mere trifling with the Powers on Russia's part to ask for a collective step against Prince Ferdinand. As Count Kalnoky said in the last Delegations, Prince Ferdinand was lawfully elected, but had no business to go to Sophia until his election was ratified. Russia does not venture to propose any means for expelling Prince Ferdinand, in case he should ignore the mere injunction of the Powers, declaring his assumption of the throne to be illegal. In the circumstances nothing practical could accrue from Russia's proposal, as the Porte will certainly not take upon itself to order Prince Ferdinand out of Bulgaria, and to compel him afterwards to obey the order. Once more the Russian proposal is mere trifling, intended to gain time, and nothing else.

WHAT WILL BE AUSTRIA'S ANSWER.

The *Standard's* correspondent says:—

That Austria's answer will be diplomatic and inconclusive is a natural consequence of the evasive move made by Russia, which faces none of the real difficulties of the situation. Austria, like England and Italy, whilst not declining offhand the Russian proposal, or rather suggestion, will ask that Power to name an alternative candidate who will be unobjectionable to her, and to state her opinions as to the course to be taken in case Prince Ferdinand refuses to go. The acceptance of the Russian proposal without a satisfactory Russian answer to these questions is impossible, and as nobody believes that Russia will reply to the satisfaction of the Three Powers, it follows that the present negotiations will remain, like so many former phases of the Bulgarian crisis, without any practical consequence. Attention in leading circles is directed rather towards Russian armaments than Russian sham proposals, and an announcement in the *Invalide Russe* calls for this attention in the highest degree. The Russian manœuvres usually take place between July and August on the Champ de Mars, near Krasnoe Selo, and in the autumn in Poland and elsewhere. It is, therefore, somewhat suspicious that the ukase fixing the number of shells to be served out to the artillery during these manœuvres should be announced as taking effect from the beginning of the year. This ukase is regarded simply as a pretext for covering the huge transports of ammunition already going on as part of the wholesale warlike preparations, about which fresh details reach us every day. From Sophia I hear that the recent Council of War made arrangements by which the mobilization of the whole Bulgarian force can be carried out within less than a fortnight from the day of the first order.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The Official Messenger of St. Petersburg has published a *communique*, in which the Russian Imperial Government expresses its views on the Bulgarian question, which, it says, have induced it all along to reject every idea of the eventual restoration of a legal status in Bulgaria by the aid of force. The following is the text of the document:—

Recent foreign private telegrams stated that the Russian Ambassador at Berlin had made proposals to the German Government regarding Bulgaria. In order to form a correct judgment concerning the present state of affairs, it is indispensably necessary to bear in mind the views originally expressed by the Imperial Government upon the Bulgarian question. The treaty of Berlin forms the basis of the order of things established in the Balkan Peninsula in pursuance of a general understanding among the Powers. This order of things constitutes the only international guarantee against convulsions fraught with danger to the future of the young States of the Balkan Peninsula. It was precisely from this point of view that the Imperial Government has regarded the events which have occurred in Bulgaria since the abdication of her first Sovereign.

The arrival of Prince Ferdinand of Coburg in Sophia and his assumption by force of the princely power, were contrary to the stipulations of the Berlin Treaty, for which reason the Imperial Government declared at the time that it did not intend to recognize the Prince as the legal ruler of Bulgaria and also endeavoured to induce the other Cabinets to express themselves in the same sense.

In view of the wish expressed on all sides to put an end to the existing alarming state of things, the root of which is more particularly traceable to the ambiguous situation in Bulgaria, the Imperial Government considered it its duty to make a fresh endeavour to obtain from the Powers a declaration affirming the inviolability of the treaty stipulations with regard to Bulgaria and the necessity of bringing the principality back to a legal status. The natural consequence of such a declaration on the part of the Powers must be representations at Constantinople with the object of inducing the Sultan to make it clear to the Bulgarians that the person who now bears the title of Prince is not the legal ruler but merely a robber of power.

According to the views of the Imperial Government the initiative of such a declaration belongs, without doubt, to the Sultan, whose rights as Sovereign are immediately affected by the illegal state of things at Sophia. Without anticipating the future, the Imperial Government, in order to dispel any doubts concerning its objects and intentions, in no way considers it necessary to conceal its mode of action, which it is firmly resolved to bring to bear upon the Bulgarian question in the event of the removal of the reasons to which the continuance of the crisis is due. Bulgaria owes her existence to the sacrifices and efforts of Russia, who, for this reason alone, continues to extend her sympathy to that country, and looks with sorrow upon the trials which it has to undergo.

Standing equally aloof from prejudices as from partiality, and thus not considering it compatible with its dignity to interfere in internal disputes, the Imperial Government at the same time is far from entertaining the idea of making any one responsible for the past. Even sincere avowal of the aberrations in the past will in the eyes of the Government be a pledge of a change for the better.

Russia solely desiras the welfare of Bulgaria, and will after the removal of the usurper await the first sincere declaration of the Bulgarian people made through its representatives in order to consign the past to oblivion and to provide for the re-establishment of relations based upon mutual confidence. In this the Imperial Government is also far from intending to prejudice in any way the liberty of the Bulgarians, a liberty assured to them by the Treaty of Berlin in all that concerns their internal institutions and the administration of their country.

The Imperial Government cannot forget that Bulgaria owes her freedom more especially to Russia, and that it is not in the suppression but in the defence of the rights of the Bulgarian people that Russia's direct mission lies, if only the persons who are called upon to guide the destiny of this people would understand how to make a reasonable use of its rights. May the Bulgarians, taught by experience, at length see the necessity of renouncing their personal rivalries and scheming to unite their efforts in order to bring their country into the way of legality and prosperity. In such a case any foreign intervention would become purposeless and superfluous, and the installation of a new Prince would be accomplished without obstacle and under the conditions stipulated by the Berlin Treaty.

The above considerations have guided the Government from the commencement of the Bulgarian crisis, and have induced it from the outset to reject the idea of the eventual restoration of a legal status in Bulgaria by the use of force. At the same time, it is a matter of course that until the removal of the usurper from Bulgaria the Imperial Government will continue to regard the present situation in that country as an illegal one, retaining the firm conviction that in the removal of it lies the most efficacious means of ensuring general tranquility.

FERMENT IN POLAND.

THE Odessa correspondent of the *Daily News* says he has recieved abundant testimony from the best-informed sources of the strong popular ferment which underlies the apparent national tranquility in Poland:—

Experience has rendered the Polish national party the most prudent, reticent, and circumspect political combination in Europe. The Polish nobles and people are in a closer bond to-day than they were in 1862, and it is a gross political error to assume that their hopes and aspirations are weakened. The present situation has given rise to a fever of subdued excitement in the old kingdom. The Poles are convinced that in a war between Russia and the Central Powers the former would inevitably be worsted. "We want to see," they say in effect, "an Austro-Hungarian army corps at Kieff and a German army corps in Warsaw. These things accomplished, we look to our friends, Prince Bismarck and the Emperor Francis Joseph, for the re-establishment of a Polish barrier kingdom against the ever-threatening aggression of Russia. Those who affirm that Prince Bismarck is entirely averse to our re-established autonomy are ignorant of the Chancellor's sentiments towards us, and do not fathom as we do the depths of his comprehensive mind. Commercially our resuscitated kingdom would open up an immense field to German enterprise. As it is, Russia is either strangling or expelling German trade and manufacture from Russian Poland. In the eventualities we are devoutly looking for lies our strongest hope. Austria and Germany would then have moral rights for the course we anticipate. You may say those Powers were also partitioners of our old kingdom. That is true. But look at the Austrian Poles. Francis Joseph has no more loyal subjects within his conglomerate empire. What has Russia done for us? We are pariahs on our own soil." I need not comment upon these views. It is, however, undoubtedly the fact that in a crisis such as that with which Russia may sooner or later find herself beset on her western boundary, she would at once feel the effects of the huge blunder of her political and economic *regime* in Poland during the last quarter of a century.

THE AFFAIRS OF INDIA.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

IN the House of Commons on February 20th, Mr. S. Smith rose to move, as an Amendment to the Address, to add the following words at the end:—"But this House humbly expresses to her Majesty its regret that another deficit is threatened in the Indian Budget, and that it has been deemed necessary to raise the Salt Tax in order to meet the same. That its views with anxiety these recurring deficits in the Indian Revenue Accounts, and urges greater economy in the Administration. That it calls upon the Government of India to meet the wishes of the native population, both in respect of finance and administration, so far as it can do so consistently with prudence and sound policy, and that it urges her Majesty's Government to redeem the promise made in the Queen's Speech two years ago, that an inquiry should be made into the Government of India by the appointment of a Royal Commission for that purpose."

DEFICITS IN THE INDIAN BUDGETS.

He thought the House should have a better opportunity than it possessed of giving attention to the affairs of the great Dependency. The financial state of India was such as to cause the gravest anxiety. There was much discontent among the native population and much urgent need of reforms. In the last ten years, ending March, 1886, the deficits amounted to fifty millions of tens of rupees—ten rupees being equal to the conventional pound sterling. In 1886 and 1887, the Famine Relief Fund was impounded in order to bring about an equilibrium in finance. Within the last year, there being a greater deficit, the Government, in addition to impounding the Famine Relief Fund, proposed a great addition to the salt tax, and a new tax on petroleum. The deficits during the last twelve years amounted to no less than 12,000,000*l*. This lamentable state of things was due in the main to the great expense of the north-west frontier, the great cost of the armed forces, and the enormous loss on exchange.

THE COST OF THE BURMA ANNEXATION.

He protested against saddling the people of India with the heavy cost of the annexation of Upper Burma, the benefits of which would certainly, in the main, come to the commercial classes of this country. He contended that it was disgraceful to swamp the Famine Relief Fund, and as regarded salt, a prime necessity of life in India, it was the last article which a benevolent Government would tax. Taxation in India was nearly all borne by the poor, yet they raised the salt tax from 2 to 2½ rupees per maund. We had not the right to regulate the taxation of India, solely with a view to the trade of this country and without any regard whatever to the convenience or to the wishes of the 200,000,000 people of India.

THE SALT TAX.

The addition to the salt tax was equivalent to 220 per cent. of the prime cost. He held that absolute justice as well as our duty to the people of India should urge us to place some small taxes upon the imports of the Dependency, rather than so cruelly to raise the price of a first article of life as we were now doing. He admitted that to ask for a Royal Commission implied that the people of India were not satisfied with the administration of the finances of that country; and in governing that country regard should be had to the poverty of its people to the extreme slenderness of their resources, and to the fact that their life was of the hardest and barest. We were taxing the poor people of India at a rate nearly double the rate at which the very wealthy people of this country were taxed.

INDIA'S INDEBTEDNESS A SERIOUS EVIL.

He regarded the growing indebtedness of India to England as a very serious evil. It was a debt which India at some future time, when it became a self-governing country, would repudiate. The fundamental change which the people of India demanded was that they should have some voice in the government of their own country (hear, hear). We could not continue to govern India as if it were a nation of children. We had by our political literature familiarised the Indian people with our modes of thought. We were giving them an appetite for power and a fitness for power. India had many wants which could not be understood by a foreign country. We must be prepared gradually to give them representative institutions. They did not wish to overthrow the British supremacy, because they knew it was for the benefit and protection of the country; but they wanted material reforms. They asked to be represented on the India Council. A Royal Commission should be appointed to inquire into the whole question of India, as recommended by the noble Lord the member for Paddington, and the Commission should have on it some natives of India.

INDIA AT THE END OF HER RESOURCES.

Mr. Slagg seconded the amendment, and said we were gravely responsible for everything which was done respecting the government of India. He, among many others, represented a large trading centre whose existence rested to a large extent on India, and which, if its trade with that country was withdrawn, would at once be deprived of all employment. This addition to the salt tax showed something much more ominous, much more important, and much more threatening than anything which related to the feelings of resentment of the people—it showed that the finances of our Indian Empire had come pretty nearly to the end of their resources.

A POLITICAL JEREMIAH.

Sir R Temple was sure that whatever the natives of India thought of the Hon. member's (Mr. S. Smith's) facts and arguments, they would render due admiration to his charitable and kindly disposition (hear, hear). His hon. friend was, however, a philanthropic pessimist and a political Jeremiah (laughter). The hon. member's personal knowledge of India was gained in a winter's tour, and he came home and retailed a winter's tale (laughter and hear, hear). A tour like that did not make his hon. friend omniscient as regarded such a vast empire and such a varied population.

NATIVE POLITICAL AGITATORS.

The hon. member had seen a certain number of people who were able to speak to him in the English tongue. These men did not speak in the name of their countrymen, but for themselves, and they made every fact and every argument lead to the same conclusion. They had, in fact, become something like political agitators. Their own evidence might be quoted against themselves, for in Congresses at Calcutta and elsewhere much was heard from them of loyalty and confidence, and even of the necessity of British Government. These were responsible utterances, to be set off against conversations in railway carriages and at railway stations (hear, hear).

MISLEADING CONTRASTS.

The hon. member made out the people of India to be excessively poor, and contrasted their condition with that of Englishmen. Rich and poor were relative terms. The native of India had few artificial wants, and had a greater margin in *res angusta domi*. The House would be surprised to hear that the people whose poverty had been described in such moving terms were people whose numbers were increasing annually, whose cultivation was constantly expanding, whose foreign trade was extending, and whose surplus of wheat enabled them to flood British markets for several years, and now to flood the markets of Southern Europe. They had, moreover, vast quantities of precious metal.

THE NATIVES THE LIGHTEST TAXED PEOPLE IN THE WORLD.

The land tax, so far from being 25 per cent. of the total produce, had been proved by most competent statisticians to be only between 7 and 10 per cent. (hear). With regard to the Excise, he could generally assure the House that the policy and effect of our Excise revenue in India was to tax drugs and spirits in order to render their consumption difficult and expensive, so as to guard against intemperance, and whenever we found that, accidently in some degree, a rein had been given to intemprance we instantly proposed and applied an effectual remedy. The Government in India was plainly determined to repress intemperance, and he was of opinion that, subject to occasional failings and shortcomings, it did its duty well.

THE PEOPLE OF INDIA NOT ON THE VERGE OF STARVATION.

The hon. member told the House that the Indian people always lived on the verge of famine, and that any failure of the crops brought them into immediate danger. He ventured to assure them, from his own observation, that the people of India had always a considerable hoard, frequently concealed under the doorsteps of their houses. It would take three or four months from the time of the commencement of the famine before they arrived at anything approaching starvation point. He asked whether our working classes would be able to offer the same resistance to a combination of misfortunes.

INDIAN FINANCES.

The finances of India had been criticised somewhat unfavourably by the hon. mover. He would take the period since the last Turkish war, and found that since that time the Government of India had succeeded in paying out of current revenue a very large sum for famine relief, and almost all of its share in the expense of the Afghan war, and when the Afghan war was over, it had several years of surplus, which it beneficently expended on the construction of railways and canals, as a safeguard against famine in the future. After this cycle of prosperous financial years it had fallen into difficulty which he hoped was nothing more than a passing cloud. Losses had been entailed by the troubles in Burma and the frontier defences. In addition to these causes there were two others, one of which was the result of the Cheefoo Convention, and the other the very low prices for wheat that ruled in this country, which caused a diminution in the Indian export traffic, thus bringing a loss in the traffic receipts of the State Railways. But all these would have been but a feather's-weight for India had it not been for the loss by exchange.

AFGHANISTAN.

The hon. seconder of the Amendment (Mr. Slagg) said that the Afghans were sighing for a release from their yoke by the intervention of the Russians, but this he (Sir R. Temple) did not regard as at all likely, because the Ameer was an Afghan of the Afghans, and if the people prayed to be delivered from his yoke, they were praying to be delivered from their own yoke. He could assure the House that the people of India had no wish to exchange British for Russian rule, and an evidence of this and the spirit that animated the country was recently afforded by the munificent offer of the Native Princes for the defence of the frontier. With regard to our obligations to defend Afghanistan against Russia, he would not, in the absence of official papers, like to say whether we did precisely incur any such obligation, but if we had incurred it morally he quite agreed that it would be very unwise for England to attempt to meet Russia in arms upon the Central Asian frontier. (Hear, hear.) England would appoint her own battlefield; she would fight where she chose, and would not let her enemy select the site. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the salt-tax, although he deprecated raising it, still a slight addition would scarcely be felt by the people of India, and would not practically lead to any diminution of consumption. The proposed inquiry should be strictly limited in scope, as the subject of India was so vast that, unless the labours of the Royal Commission were specifically restricted, the investigation would drift into almost infinite detail. He was in favour of substituting, in some degree, native for European agency, but only so far as this was consistent with the safety of the Empire. (Cheers.)

Sir W. Plowden doubted the wisdom of increasing the salt-tax at the present time.

WANTED AN INQUIRY INTO THE ADMINISTRATION OF INDIA.

Sir R. Lethbridge agreed with the whole of the amendment with the exception of that relating to the salt-tax. He was of opinion that the recurring deficits of which the amendment spoke were to be regarded with serious anxiety by this country. The Government should study greater economy, or wiser and more intelligent economy, in their administration, and should meet native public opinion in matters of finance and administration, so far as prudence and sound policy permitted. He objected to the salt-tax being raised, but agreed that its incidence was but infinitesimal. He suggested that that part of the amendment relating to the salt-tax should be dropped. There was urgent need of full and impartial inquiry into the administration of India by England.

SIR JOHN GORST'S REPLY.

Sir J. Gorst said he understood the complaints against the administration of India to be three—first, as to a deficit in the revenues of India; secondly, as to the particular mode in which the Government of India were going to meet that deficit; and, thirdly, as to the alleged want of regard for the wishes of the people of India and the demands for the fulfilment of pledges given by the Government for inquiry.

INSUFFICIENT ESTIMATES OF THE COST OF ANNEXING BURMA.

The first cause of the deficit was, no doubt, the expenditure in Upper Burma. He would not attempt to defend the policy of the annexation of that country. It was a policy for which the present Government were not responsible, but which have been approved by two preceeding Governments, and by more than one House of Commons. One fact connected with the administration of Upper Burma, he frankly addmitted, and that was the very insufficient estimate that was originally made of the expenditure which the annexation would in the course of the next few years cause. But the present Government, after a review of the whole policy of that annexation, were strongly of opinion that it was prudent and necessary, and that even if the full cost which would be incurred during this and the next few years had been known to those by whom that policy was initiated, they would have been justified in that annexation. (Hear, hear.) Though he frankly admitted that the changes of the last two years, and of the present year, where much greater than was expected, he was not to be understood as at all giving up the estimate which the Government of India had made of the ultimate results of the annexation. There was no reason whatever to doubt that ultimately the revenue of Upper Burma would repay all that had been spent upon that country, and that, so far from being a burden it would become one of the most valuable provinces of our Indian Empire. (Hear, hear.)

ARMY EXPENDITURE.

The next cause which had produced the deficit was the increased Army charges; and for these the present Government were not responsible. They were the result of a policy which had been long pursued by successive Governments of this country and by successive Viceroys of India. Economies had been made, and if it had not been for these the increase of Army expenditure would have been much greater than it was. The expenditure had been necessary for the increase of the numerical strength of the Army and certain improvements effected in the native regiments. At a time when the independent chiefs of India were coming forward and spontaneously offering to subscribe to the deficiencies of the north-west frontier of India, it would certainly not be opportune for the British Government to reduce their Army expenditure, or abandon that policy, deliberately adopted by previous Governments. (Hear, hear.) The third cause which had co-operated to produce the deficit was the falling-off in the opium revenue which had been the result of the Cheefoo Convention with China. That was a direct loss upon the revenues of India. The next reason was the falling-off in railway receipts. Although they showed a great increase over one or two years ago, they had fallen below the Budget Estimates by, in round numbers, three-quarters of a million. There need be no real apprehension about the future of Indian railways, or their profitable working.

THE FALL IN EXCHANGE.

But all the various financial misfortunes which had befallen India would have been powerless to produce the present result, had it not been for the fall in exchange. Neither the present nor any Government could be blamed for the fall in exchange. The fall of silver was a phenomenon which no one had expected. Since 1883-84, when there was a surplus, the exchange had become worse year by year. In 1885, it was 1,184,000*l*.; in 1886, 2,197,000*l*.; in 1887, 2,289,000*l*.; and in 1889 it was estimated that it would be 2,939,000*l*.—in round numbers 3,000,000*l*. But these figures, regarded from a comprehensive point of view, gave no cause of anxiety with reference to the finances of India. During the last 13 years there had been six years of surplus, showing altogether a surplus of 10,228,000*l*. There had been seven years of deficit, showing a total deficit of 18,993,000*l*. so that in the last 13 years there had been a nett deficit of 8,870,500*l*.

EXCEPTIONAL CHARGES.

They had paid 15,300,000*l*. out of revenue for military operations, and for famine insurance 16,589,000*l*. It was only in the last year or two that the Government of India had been unable to make regular provision by taking a million-and-a-half yearly from the revenue. The Government had constructed out of revenue railways to the amount of 6,582,000*l*. They had spent on special defence works 1,045,000*l*. and they had spent in converting the 4 per cent. Indian Stock into 3½ per cent.—an operation of last year under the authority of the House, and the effect of which was to ensure a great and permanent saving, to the revenue of India—1,640,000*l*., making a total of exceptional charges of 40,695,000*l*. So that if it had not been for this exceptional expenditure out of the revenue of the last thirteen years, instead of showing a deficit of 8,870,000*l*., they would have shown a surplus of 31,825,000*l*. If it had not been for the alteration in exchange that figure would have been enormously increased, In 1875, before the fall in the rupee began, the net charge for exchange was 1,434,000*l*. In spite of the exceptional expenditure, if the rupee had only remained as it was in 1875-76, there would, in the 13 years, have been a surplus of 14,431,000*l*.; or, if they reckoned the normal expenditure and excluded the extraordinary fall in exchange and the exceptional expenditure, there would have been in the 13 years an actual surplus of 55,107,000*l*. In 1875 the ordinary debt was 102,000,000*l*., but in 1887 it had been reduced to 74,888*l*. But, on the other hand, the debt for railways and other reproductive works had increased from 16,223,000*l*. in the former year, to 202,061,000*l*. Then if they took the interest paid they would find that the charge for interest in 1875-76 was 4,442,000*l*., and in 1887-78, 4,025,000*l*., or a decrease of 417,000*l*. a year. That was the ordinary debt, but if they took the amount charged for public works they would find that in 1875-76 it was 973,000*l*., but in 1887, 4,343,000; but as a result of the investment of this money, they would find that the net charge for this account in 1875-76 was 1,553,000*l*., and in 1887-88, 1,589,000*l*., an increase only of about 30,000*l*., apart from the exchange, on which there was an increase of 1,485,000*l*. so that but for the exchange this account would have shown a profit of 1,485,000*l*. If they took the whole debt of India, there was an improvement in the charge for interest, in that period, 780,000*l*., or more than three-quarters of a million a year. (Hear, hear.)

THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The hon. member had spoken of the absorption of the famine relief fund as it was some sum which the Government had taken away in their pockets, whereas it was really a sum set apart out of surplus revenue and used in various ways. Did the hon. member suggest that they should impose additional taxation on the people of India, in order to keep up this fund? The salt-tax had been the subject of a good deal of ignorant opposition, but it was the fact that it was approved by the vernacular press. It must not be supposed that he appeared as an enthusiastic defender of the salt-tax. The duty had been increased as the only expedient by which to get out of financial difficulties. The increase had been made with the greatest reluctance. The Secretary for India was conscious of the desirability of more efficient financial control in India, and of the necessity of strengthening the position and power of the Finance Minister. It must not be supposed that the tax was one that would grind down the natives. The increase was equal to only 1*d*. per head per year. Every one would, of course, be glad to see a reduction, but the increase was the only possible present expedient. As to the necessity for inquiry, the Public Service Commission which sat in India last year had made a report which was in the hands of the Government of India. It would have been idle for a Committee or a Commission to make inquiries in England before the Indian Committee had concluded its labours.

Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth hoped that after the explanation which had been given the amendment would not be pressed to a division in the absence of fuller information. He regretted, however, that it had been found necessary to increase the salt, tax, which had always been regarded as a reserve for great emergencies.

Sir R. Fowler considered that if the amendment was carried, it would be a vote of censure upon Lord Dufferin. At the same time, he hoped that the earliest opportunity would be taken by the Government of India to reduce the salt-tax.

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

SIR EVELYN BARING AND NUBAR PASHA.

CONSIDERABLE tension (the Cairo correspondent of *Daily Chronicle* says) exists between Nubar Pasha and Sir Evelyn Baring, in consequence of the reforms which the latter has proposed with regard to the Ministry of the Interior and the department of the police. Sir Evelyn Baring demands that the Ministry of the Interior shall be placed under the surveillance of an Englishman, and he also insists upon the centralization of the police, so as to give complete control to the administration, and enable it to correct abuses. Owing to Sir Evelyn insistence. Nubar threatened to resign, but eventually consented to remain in office pending the mission of Tigrane Pasha, who will submit the matter in dispute to Lord Salisbury, and also the question of the reform of the mixed tribunals. Tigrane Pasha left on his mission on Monday. The *Standard's* correspondent says:—The situation is extremely strained all round. The tribunals are in an even worse state of confusion and corruption than formerly; and unless Sir Evelyn Baring is accorded the most unqualified support there is every prospect of the renewal of the old condition of chaos in an accentuated and marked degree.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, FEB 21.

THE East Yorkshire Regt—Lieut A J Nettleship, Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Captain, Army Pay Dept, resigns his commission.

The Bedfordshire Regt—Lieut H T Godden, to be Adjt vice Capt C du P Richardson-Griffiths, who has resigned that appointment.

Royal Artillery, Lieut W F Cockburn to be Capt, in succession to Major M W Saunders, who is holding an extra regimental appointment.

The undermentioned Lieuts have been placed upon the Seconded List, as Probationers for the Ind S C:—C C Cook, C L Peacocke.

Lieut J Hanwell has been placed upon the Seconded List, for service on the Staff.

MEMORANDA.

The following promotions to take place in succession to General and Col-Comdt Sir J L A Simmons, G C B, G C M G, Royal Engineers, made Superny to the Establishment under the provisions of Article 105 of the Royal Warrant of Nov 15, 1887:—

Lieut-Genl J F M Browne, C B, Royal Engrs, to be General; Major Gen Wilbraham Oates Lennox, V C, C B, Royal Engineers, to be Lieut Genl; Col W J Stuart, Royal Engrs, to be Major-Genl.

Major-Genl A J H Ellice, C B, Comdg the North British Dist to be placed on retired pay.

Hony Major-Genl J G Jervois, late Col, Royal Engrs, has been permitted to commute his retired pay.

INDIA OFFICE, FEB. 21.

The Queen has approved the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers of the S C and Ind Mily Forces:—

Col M P Prendergast, Beng S C; Col C O'Loughlin L Prendergast, Beng S C; Col W V Fitz-Gerald Jacob, Beng S C; Col H S Court, Mad S C; Col W F Sandwith, Bo S C; Lieut-Col Reginald Justus Wimberley, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut-Col B G Vyvyan, Beng Infy; Lieut-Col G M D Hill, Beng Infy; Lieut-Col L F Campbell, Mad S C; Lieut-Col Frederick Hole, Mad S C; Major L J H Grey, Beng S C; Major A G Hartshorne, Beng Infy; Surg-Major J J L Ratton, MD, Mad Medl Establishment.

The Queen has also approved the supersession of the undermentioned officer for absence without leave:—Surg H A Sheppard, Beng Medl Establishment.

The undermentioned officers have been granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Major-Genls—Col M M Prendergast, Beng S C; Col C O'Loughlin L. Prendergast, Beng S C; Col W F Sandwith, Bo S Corps.

To be Cols—Lieut-Col R J Wimberley, Ben S C; Lieut-Col B G Vyvyan, Beng Infy; Lieut-Col G M Deux Hill, Beng Infy; Lieut-Col L F Campbell, Mad Stff Corps.

To be Lieut-Cols—Major L J H Grey, Beng S C; Major A

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Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Gutta Vita will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

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Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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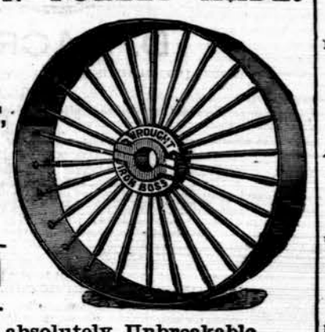

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